THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. I., No. 25. SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9TH, 1867. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₱ ANNUM.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Shipping and Commission Merchants.

NEW YORK, 117, *Front Street.* SAN FRANCISCO. *Cala. & Front Streets.*

12oc 912

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership formerly subsisting between the undersigned Thos. Frederick Ballance and John Brough Hallam, as Commission Agents and Co-partners under the Firm of Ballance & Hallam, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

T. FRED. BALLANCE.
J. B. HALLAM.

31oc 911 Hankow, 28th Sept., 1867.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. RICHARD ROBERT TYERS in our firm ceased on the 30th June, 1867.

OLYPHANT & Co.

13ma-68 691 Shanghai, 9th Sept., 1867.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.

tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

INSURANCES.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office at this port, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 207 Shanghai, 10th July, 1867.

North-China Insurance Company.

THE undersigned as Agents for the above Company, accepts Risks from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, and Hongkong.

JAMES E. BUSH,
Hong Name, 遠來 *Yuén-Laé.*

30no 3222 Newchwang, October 1866.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable* in London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

INSURANCES.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)
A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*

tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Agent for the NEWCASTLE MINMI COLLIERY, is prepared to forward COALS from these MINES, to Order, to any Port.

T. G. SAWKINS,
Ship and Mercantile General Agency,
Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W.

17oc 208 18th July, 1867.

COLT'S REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving

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Address—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.
Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

15ma 2514 March 16th, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH MEDICINES

PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,
PARIS.

THESE different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of Chemistry and therapeutics. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure every possible disease, as they are applicable only to but a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist, in France, with regard to the sale of medical preparations, and only those, which have undergone an examination by the *Academy of Medicine*, and have been proved efficacious, either in the Hospitals, or in the practice of the first medical men, are authorised by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee, for the excellency of Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co.'s medicines.

DOCTOR LERAS'
(Doctor of Medicine)

Liquid Phosphate of Iron.

The newest and most esteemed medicine in cases of:

CHLOROSIS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIFFICULT DIGESTION, DISMENORRHEA, ANIMEA, GENERAL DEBILITY & POORNESS OF BLOOD.

It is particularly recommended to regulate the functions of nature, and to all ladies of delicate constitutions, as well as to persons suffering under every kind of debility whatsoever. It is the preservative of health *par excellence*, in all warm and relaxing climates.

No more Cod Liver Oil.

Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse-Radish.

This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the Hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for COD LIVER OIL, and has been found most beneficial in DISEASES OF THE CHEST, SCROFULA, LYMPHATIC DISORDERS, GREEN SICKNESS, MUSCULAR ATONY and LOSS OF APPETITE. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to HUMOURS and OBSTRUCTION OF THE GLANDS.

Consumption Cured!

Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in cases of CONSUMPTION and other DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. It promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease, and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

N.B.—Be sure to see that the signature of GRIMAULT & Co., is affixed to the bottle, as this Syrup is liable to imitations.

No more difficult or painful digestion.

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S,
(Laureate of the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine.)

Digestive Lozenges.

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangements of the digestive functions, such as:

GASTRITIS, GASTRALGIA, *long and laborious digestion*, wind in the stomach and bowels, EMACIATION, JAUNDICE, and COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER and LOINS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nervous Head Aches, Neuralgia Diarrhœa, Dysentry,

Instantaneously cured by

GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.

This vegetable substance which grows in the Brazils, has been employed since time immemorial to cure INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. It has proved of late to be of the greatest service in cases of CHOLERA, as it is a preventive and cure in cases of Diarrhœa.

No more Dyspepsia, vomiting during pregnancy, or sea sickness.

Grimault's Elixir of Pepsine.

Pepsine undergoes no alteration in this delicious preparation. It will consequently be preferred to PEPSINE POWDER or PILLS. It is the digestive medicine *par excellence*, and is at the same time a most agreeable table liqueur.

Messrs. GRIMAULT beg to call the attention of the faculty and of the public in general to the fact that real Pepsine is prepared in France alone. It is far superior to all others often extracted from the stomach of porci.

Grimault's Capsules & Liquid Extract of Matico Vegetalis.

Pamphlet on the use of Matico and cure of the disease.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. RICORD, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and Capsules in the more chronic cases.

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IN LONDON, at NEWBERY & SONS, 45, St. Paul's Church-Yard.
IN SHANGHAI, at MEDICAL HALL.
IN HONGKONG, at FRENCH DISPENSARY.

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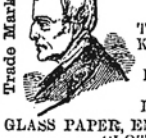

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31au-68 554 August 31st, 1867.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,
"STAR-BRAND,"
TO BE HAD ONLY OF
HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ARCHCHURCH LANE,
LONDON.

17no-67 1448 Shanghai, 16th Nov. 1866.

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LATEST DATES.

England..(tel.)..	Sept. 11	Hankow.....	Oct. 2
Hongkong,.....	Oct. 2	Nagasaki,.....	„ 3
Tientsin,.....	„ 1	Yokohama,.....	Sept. 28

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....June 29	Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,..... „ 23	Aug. 13th.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 7 A.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1867.

THE French Mail of 17th August, with telegrams to 7th Sept., arrived on 7th Inst; later telegrams to 11th Sept., have been received "*via* Kiachta." The outgoing Mail leaves to-day, per *Sunda*. The Pacific Mail Co's S. S. *Costa Rica* arrived with the American Mail on the 4th instant.

The following Ships have arrived during the fortnight viz,—*John Lidgett*, *Cora Linn*, *Tamerlane*, from London, *John C. Munro*, *Ensign* and *Island Queen* from Cardiff, *Strathmore* from Fremantle, *Ellon Castle* from Sydney, and *Yeavering Belle* from Shields.—The Departures are *Achilles*, *Allendale*, *Albuera* and *Georges* for London and *Hop-seng* for Bangkok.

WE have hardly yet arrived at a proper estimate of the influence of the Feng-shui, on our relations with the Chinese. The very name is apt to excite a smile, and any serious consideration of the subject seems ridiculous. Yet there would probably have been a telegraph between Shanghai and the Kintoah Beacon at this moment, but for the Feng-shui, and half the mines in the empire appear to have been successively closed, out of respect for its—or their, we are puzzled which number to adopt—mysterious influence. The fact really seems to be that we shall experience nearly as great opposition from the Feng-shui as from the Mandarins, in our efforts to introduce railways, telegraphs and other scientific appliances into the country. And a little reflection on the history of Europe, when its civilisation was no farther advanced than is that of China at the present moment, will lessen surprise at the fact. It is most difficult to explain, in writing, the actual meaning of the term Feng-shui. It is a word which one understands instinctively rather than by the aid of translation; and cannot probably be better rendered than by the term "Influences." The two characters which compose it signify, respectively, Wind and Water. A writer in "Notes and Queries" says the explanation given him by a Pekingese, of the conjoint meaning, was as follows, "wind is that which exists, but is unseen; water is that which has substance but cannot be laid hold of. Hence the two characters were used to express the invisible, intangible but all pervading essence (or perhaps Genii) known as the Feng-shui." It would be difficult to give a more expressive name to the grotesque superstitions which swayed the minds of European nations during the middle ages, and prevailed in a lesser degree to nearly our own times. What were the wild legends of fairies and mermaids, giants, gnomes and sylphs, but expressions of a belief in Feng-shui? And certainly the influence of this belief on the minds of our forefathers was not less, than is the dread of these mysterious influences at the present day, on the Chinese. The introduction, as a fashion, of boots with pointed toes, was asserted to have been influential in bringing about the plague which swept over Europe in the fourteenth century; and not till 1821, was the Irish statute enjoining the burning of witches, repealed. An attempt by Michael Psellus to define the class of beings comprised under the generic name of "demons," might be taken almost as an effort to convey the meaning of the Chinese word which has of late attracted so much notice. He began by laying it down as a fundamental position, that all demons had bodies. "Their bodies are not, however, like those of men and animals, cast into an unchangeable mould. They are rather like the clouds, refined and subtle matter capable of attaining any form and penetrating into any orifice." The sect of the Cabalists, too, which existed all through the middle ages and even so late as the seventeenth century, believed implicitly in the existence of spirits of nature—embodiments or representatives of the four elements, sylphs, salamanders, gnomes and ondines. We laugh at the Chinese notion that a dragon is eating the sun when an eclipse occurs; but the corruscations of the Aurora were once believed, in Europe, to be caused by the flashing of the wings of spirits. "In every nation it has been believed," says Lecky, in his talented work on the rise and progress of Rationalism in Europe,—"In every nation it has been believed, at an early period, that pestilences, famines, comets, rainbows, eclipses, and other rare and startling phenomena were effected, not by the ordinary consequence of natural laws, but by the direct intervention of spirits. In this manner the predisposition towards the miraculous which is the characteristic of all semi-civilised nations, has been perpetuated. The old Catholic priests were consummate masters of these arts, and every rare natural event was, in the middle ages, an occasion for the most intense terrorism. Thus, in the eighth century, a fearful famine afflicted France, and was generally represented as a consequence of the repugnance which the French people manifested to the payment of tithes. In the ninth century, a total eclipse of the sun struck terror through Europe and, in the tenth century, a similar phenomenon put to flight an entire army. More than once the apparition of a comet filled Europe with an almost maddening terror; and whenever a noted person was struck down by sudden illness, the death was attributed to sorcery." China is, now, in very much the same position, intellectually, that Europe was during the middle ages; and superstition, notably the belief in Feng-shui, exercises as strong an influence over the minds of her people as it once did in the western continent. And when we reflect that Cardan, Agrippa and Paracelsus, three of the most noted talents of the fifteenth century, were believers in Cabalism, we shall be less surprised at Chinese literati exerting themselves to procure the closure of a coal mine near Tungchow, because it interfered with the Feng-shui of the neighbourhood.

We have said enough to show the similarity between the belief in Feng-shui now prevailing in China, and the superstitions which clouded European intellects till a comparatively recent date. We have now awoke from the intellectual torpor which favoured the development of these beliefs, and are yearly getting rid of some one of the false motions that still exert an influence among us. Sooner or later, contact with our vigorous intellectual life must awaken thought in the stolid minds of the Chinese. When they begin to substitute a progressive for a restrospective system of education, to encourage thought instead of cultivating memory, the Feng-shui will gradually lose their influence, and take place with the sylphs and ondines of Europe, among the legends of the past.

Summary of News.

The enquiry to which we alluded on the 21st ultimo, as likely to take place, into the circumstance of the abandonment of the barque *Siam*, has been held; and two of the crew imprisoned pending reference to the High Senate at Bremen. The master and mate are left at large, though suspicion is expressed by the Court of their complicity. It is generally felt that they ought to have been detained. In the meantime the *Siam* lies in custody of the British Admiralty Court, pending the decision of the *Dartmouth's* claim for salvage; but the Bremen Consul claims that the case should be heard before his tribunal. Messrs. Pustau & Co., who are acting as agents for the Marine Insurance Office of Hamburg and Bremen, have, we believe, officially requested the Bremen Consul to claim the vessel for the Bremen underwriters, and to protest against a sale, if the British Supreme Court should refuse to give the vessel up to him, or refuse to consent to a joint decision with the Bremen Consul according to Bremen law.

The full sentence allowed by the law—three years' penal servitude—has been passed on Woodward, to whose career we alluded in our last issue. The sentence is a severe one—especially as his "attempt to defraud" was not very successful, and has not resulted in any serious loss to his victims. But we presume his general proceedings in Hongkong and Shanghai, as well as in Hankow, were taken into consideration.

The decrease which was noticeable in the imports of Shirtings in July, continued during August. From the Customs Returns of trade, here, during that month, we find that only 175,000 pieces were imported, against 275,000 during 1866. The same falling off is observable in other descriptions of Cotton Goods. T-cloths 22,000 against 37,000, Grey and Dutch Drills, 889 against 28,000, and American 5,000 against 10,000. Handkerchiefs, on the other hand, figure for 22,500 dozens against 774 dozens, Camlets; 11,000 against 7,000; Lastings 4,800 against 2,400, Long Ells 20,000 against 9,000; Lustres 57,000 against 18,000. The import of English coals was only one quarter of that during August 1866; but other qualities again arrived in nearly the same quantities. Again, too, the import of sugar is largely in excess of that during the corresponding month. 34,000 peculs of black Tea have arrived from Hankow, and 57,000 have been exported. About 3,000 peculs of Silk have been exported.

The S. S. N. Co. is keeping up the reputation for bad luck which has well nigh passed into a local proverb. Their steamer *Plymouth Rock* got on shore a few days ago, in going down the river, and had to wait till the flood tide made to get off. When, eventually, she did so, she was found to be making water so badly that she had to put back to Shanghai. She has been obliged to discharge cargo and will probably go into dock.

The Shanghai Club has been re-opened under its new management. The Ballot Boxes for the new Committee were opened on the evening of the 1st instant, with the following results.

Shareholders' Committee.—Messrs. Fearon, Hargreaves, Oliphant, Tyson, Lavers, Bell, and Duncanson.

Members' Committee.—Messrs. Myburgh, J. J. Miller, Hudson, Ashton, and Baker.

A meeting of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps has been held, at which it was decided to let the corps rest in abeyance, till more stirring circumstances may call it again into existence. We are glad the idea of disbanding it was negatived as, apart from any feelings of regard for an institution which has done so much to merit our esteem and gratitude, by the valuable services it has rendered in troublesome times, we have no doubt as to the expediency of supporting the movement on the ground of its intrinsic usefulness. Happily for us, the state of the settlement is such that there is no longer a necessity for those who cannot appreciate the pleasures of drill, to trouble themselves very much about it as a matter of duty; but such is the uncertainty of power in China, that the rebel hordes which now infest many parts of the empire may at any time descend upon Shanghai, and for this reason we should be prepared to protect our own against them. No possible good can come of an entire dissolution of the Corps; whereas, if it is allowed to remain dormant for the present, the members consenting to keep their names on the muster roll and to hold themselves in readiness for active drill when necessity arises, a valuable force will be retained for the future protection of the settlement, without involving the members in any trouble or expense.

A Cricket match "Cricket Club" v. "Racquet Court" will be played on Thursday and Friday next. The Fives Court has also challenged the Club; and this match will come off shortly after the one mentioned above.

A Court of enquiry held at HONGKONG into the loss of the *Genkai*, has acquitted the master of blame.

YOKOHAMA. In the case of Hansard and Black's bankruptcy, the certificate of the latter partner has been suspended for two years, the judge commenting most strongly on his conduct. There is no political news of interest. Captain Hodson R. A. is being tried by Court Martial on charges of drunkenness, disobedience and absence from parade.

There has been a disturbance at CHEFOO, and a stoppage of trade for one day, in consequence of a little too great energy in the suppression of the arms trade. The native merchants were seriously irritated by a too rigorous examination of all goods, either landed from ships, or passing through the inland barriers, and closed their hongs and held a public meeting. The question was a difficult one for the Taotai to decide, as trade cannot go on if every package landed is to be opened and pulled about; yet he is held responsible if any arms are smuggled in. Possibly he might do better to rely on espionage than on an impracticable attempt to examine everything. As it is, he has relaxed the stringency of his new regulations, and trade once more flourishes. The Tientsin drilled troops have gone back to Tientsin. Hopes were excited a short time ago, that a coal mine had been discovered in close proximity to the port; but further exploration has resulted in disappointment.

A CHINKEANG correspondent sends us the following information regarding the coal mines said to have been recently discovered in the neighborhood of this port. "The mines are about 20 miles from here, and are quite near a navigable creek. Our head-quarters, when we were up country visiting them, was a small village called Loong Tan, about half way between this and Nanking, on the banks of a fine broad creek. There are two mines, which we visited and examined. One, at a place called Koo-tszé-tan, is in a gorge between two hills, and is less than two miles from the Nanking canal, with a gentle incline to the water, perfectly suitable for a tramway. The pits there (4 in number) had been opened and worked some years ago. They are at present closed and filled with refuse, but from some small specimens which we saw in the vicinity, there can be no doubt but that good coal exists. The other mine is at a place called Pa Whei Li Miao, and is much more promising. The beds were formerly worked before the rebels came, and have been abandoned in consequence of water gaining too much on the workmen. The coal which we saw there is really of excellent quality. Some specimens sent to Shanghai were pronounced equal to English coal. This mine is 10 miles from Loong Tan, and 3 or 4 from a navigable creek. It is low undulating country, and far more easily worked than the Kootzé-tan mine.

We are at last able to give a full report of the examination in the case of Mackellar Gordon's bankruptcy, at HANKOW. Mr. Gordon's conduct has been severely committed on by the press in the North of China; while sympathy is expressed with Mr. Mackellar, who was in England and no party to his transactions, but is yet equally punished.

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Editorial Selections.

TEA.

We have now reached that period of the year when in all probability more than half the total export of Tea for the current season has been shipped, and we have arrived, too, at the critical time when the thoughts and anxiety of many of our merchants are centred on that great staple of commerce. The news, in fact, of the earliest sales of this season's shipments will shortly be received; and therefore it is now, perhaps, the most appropriate moment for considering the season so far as it has run. A review and a comparison of the present year with the past, cannot fail to afford useful suggestions.

It has been a custom with foreigners to regard certain kinds of produce as perfectly safe, when to be had at or below a certain price. The oracles of each special branch of trade are friends, in a certain sense, to a principle of "Finality." Some of the most weighty names in Mincing Lane might be quoted, to prove that Tea is always a safe investment if the buyer never exceeds a certain price. At the opening of the present campaign, one and ten pence or two shillings and two pence for finest Teas were the prices announced as likely to prove remunerative to the shipper. And this, it must be remembered, was a dictum delivered without much qualification. The best Teas were declared to be a paying investment, if laid down at these prices, all other considerations being left out of the question.

But, in trade as in politics, general maxims are unsafe guides. It is clearly out of the question to set up rules that will be of universal application. A hundred circumstances interfere to disappoint calculations based on axioms founded even on a wide experience. It was a favourite saying of the late Sir Robert Peel, that no pilot could steer a ship in 1843 by observations taken in 1833. In like manner, rules that were cogent a few years ago, are not only useless but misleading now. The course of the home markets has recently shewn the unwisdom of regarding the old guides as infallible, for the prices at home have, notwithstanding the most flattering augaries, steadily gone down. It would be well, then, for operators to endeavour to make their purchases assimilate, as to prices, more with those ruling on the market to which the produce is being sent; and to consider well how far the quantity at hand and available, will influence dealers in the manner in which they make purchases. Instead of, as formerly, buying in large lines they now are satisfied with small quantities to meet immediate requirements. This they are enabled to do, by the large stocks maintained in the London warehouses, thus governing prices themselves and leaving the importers to keep up the supply; this indeed having been done at such a rate as to prevent the latter from benefitting themselves by holding. An accumulation of stock would but have served to strengthen the hands of "the middlemen," at the risk of occasioning a further fall in prices should a number of cargoes arrive simultaneously; giving them a more ample choice from which to make selections, and increasing the desire of importers to make contracts.

Let us now compare the quantities; the principle figures being those giving the total export to date, which stand thus on the 31st August:

1867-8.	1866-7.
lbs. 65,601,241 against	lbs. 61,314,369

while, in 1865, we had only sent fifty millions of pounds at same period, thus showing an excess over last year of four millions, and fifteen millions over 1865.

These figures are significant, and are one of the proofs of the confidence generally felt in what were considered "low prices." But the difficulty which meets the China merchant in this present year, is to determine when prices may be considered low. Is he to abide by the old traditions, or is he to adapt himself and his operations to the unremunerative and uncomfortable present? We shall, at an early opportunity, return to this subject, and by further figures and comparisons we trust to show that much instruction as to the conduct of future operations is to be gathered from statistics and from the periodical reviews of past transactions.

FOREIGN TRADE WITH CHINA.

We have delayed any detailed Review of the Reports on Trade recently issued by the Imperial Customs, because so careful and interesting a compilation could not be fairly dealt with after a hurried or cursory examination. On the first blush of the matter we found reason to endorse the opinion of the Commissioner at Shanghai, and to regret the complicated nature of the form of Return adopted. Still this is, after all, a fault of arrangement; and we cannot refrain from expressing great satisfaction with the latest publication of the Customs Press. One omission, noticed by a recent correspondent, strikes us as very remarkable, and that is, that in the 168 pages of closely printed letter-press, there is no allusion to the trade of Hankow. Commissioners from fourteen ports, however, furnish us with statistics, and a comparison of the various accounts is highly interesting.

The value of imports to Shanghai has improved beyond that of the previous year by nine million taels; but yet Mr. Fitzroy is compelled by truth to note the too patent fact, that the year has been one of "financial havoc." Six Commissioners speak with complacency of the past year. The reporter from Amoy has "great satisfaction in being able to state that the year just passed has been a satisfactory one." The chronicler of progress in Swatow speaks of "a steady increase in all branches of our trade, and declares that the returns of the past year prove the growing importance of Swatow." On the opposite page we read congratulations from the representative of the Customs at Canton, who speaks of "a decided improvement in the value of the business of the port." Chefoo, or, as we are reminded by Mr. Lazon to call it, Yen-tai, is not behind her Southern sisters, as an increase of Tls. 1,567,822 on the figures of 1865 amply proves. Tamsui, Formosa, contrasts favourably with Takow. The import trade is declared to be satisfactory, as the Chinese are beginning to understand the superiority of Foreign manufactures, compared with their own.

At Newchwang favourable "anticipations of the growth of the Import Trade have been fully realized," and at Tientsin trade has steadily risen. The Commissioners who write from the six remaining Chinese Ports are not so cheerful in their tone, though the statistics show satisfactory signs of progress in special directions. At Ningpo we are told "business throughout the year 1866 has been dull, and, as far as Foreign merchants are concerned, unprofitable." At Foochow "the year has proved in the main to have been a year of disappointment, anxiety and distress, compared with 1865, when prospects were clothed in their holiday garb and many merchants were looking forward to the advent of good times, safe investments and profitable returns." As one reason for this dismal prospect, we are reminded that Shanghai blocks the communication of Foochow with the Yang-tsze Ports, and Hongkong their intercourse with Canton. At Takow, Formosa, the import trade has been depressed owing to the discouraging advices from Europe, which have acted on the Amoy market, to which port Takow looks for its supplies of Opium and Piece Goods. The Riverine Ports of Kiukiang and Chinkiang are also unfortunate. The Commissioner of the former place concludes a careful Report with the depressing statement that "the trade at the port of Kiukiang cannot properly be described as in a flourishing condition. No interest has advanced during the past year. I should gladly have recorded, had it been in my power, a different state of affairs." The Report on Chinkiang occupies six pages and contains the aphorism that "every thing must have a beginning." The writer reminds us that the town was, of old, renowned for its prosperity in all respects, and we read that "the Chinese say it was specially selected by Heaven. We cannot endorse the supernal decision with our approval, and indeed are inclined to wish the Celestial power what the Archbishop wished Gil Blas: "*un peu plus de goût.*" The only point that it is to the purpose to observe in the returns, however is the table on page 73; and this is introduced by the remark, that "the enquiry into the share of the trade enjoyed by Foreign merchants, is gloomy."

From these extracts and the comparison of the various statements, a good general idea will be formed of the comprehensive character of the latest Customs Publication. The conclusions at which we arrive are on the whole favourable. Certainly it is impossible to peruse these Reports without being impressed with a sense of the magnitude of the China Trade, and we rise from a diligent study of them with a clear and vivid conviction of its importance to the world at large.

We have only space for a concluding summary. A comparison of the tables gives us the following results:—During the year last past, Silk was a fairly remunerative article to the operators. Tea was a less satisfactory investment, and only paid on first shipments; indeed, as we are all too well aware, it showed in the latter part of the season very unfavourable results for those interested. Except during one or two months, when the prices were comparatively low, Cotton piece goods were a paying staple. In the spring, Woollens were in fair request at profitable rates; but they were out of favour in the latter part of the year, except at low prices. It is to be hoped that the current year will have cleared the various markets of the unhealthy elements that have for some time disturbed them, and that when we review the next issue of the yellow-covered volume, so laboriously compiled, we shall find statistics showing still more promising results than those now presented to us.

MACKELLAR, GORDON'S BANKRUPTCY.

We have deferred commenting on the judgment given by the Hankow Consular Court in the case of Mackellar, Gordon's bankruptcy, till we were able to publish a full report of the proceedings. These, together with the eccentric document in which Mr. Gibson records his decision, we now reprint from our Hankow contemporary. Bankruptcies have, unfortunately, been only too frequent of late in China; so frequent indeed that they have come to be looked on without surprise, and seldom evoke any opposition on the part of suffering creditors. The case in question is a startling exception to the rule, both as regards the interest manifested in its result and the vigour of the opposition offered. The balance of public opinion has been, from the commencement, adverse to the bankrupts; and the facts elicited during their examination has rather tended to confirm than to alter this impression. Before wading through the evidence, it is well to recal the four grounds on which objection may be made to the immediate relief of a bankrupt from his difficulties. We quote these at length from a well known legal authority.

If the Court shall be of opinion that the bankrupt has carried on trade by means of fictitious capital,

—or that he could not have had, at the time when any of his debts were contracted, any reasonable or probable ground of expectation of being able to pay the same.

—or that, if a trader, he has, with intent to conceal the true state of affairs, wilfully omitted to keep proper books of account.

—or, whether trader or not, that his insolvency is attributable to rash and hazardous speculation.

The Court may either refuse an order of discharge or may suspend the same from taking effect for such time as the Court may think fit, or may grant an order of discharge subject to any conditions regarding salary, pay, emoluments, profits, wages earnings or income which may afterwards become due to the bankrupt, and touching after acquired property of the bankrupt, or may sentence the bankrupt to be imprisoned for any period of time not exceeding one year from the date of such sentence.

On each of these grounds, the creditors of Messrs. Mackellar Gordon opposed their discharge; and, averring that they had been proved guilty of each delinquency, urged, though their counsel, that one of the three penalties named should be inflicted.

We have no desire to follow Mr. Gordon through his history of the circumstances under which his losses occurred, nor to enquire whether or not he were justified in the land speculations which have partly contributed to his ruin. The immediate question is, whether his conduct during the present year has been free from blame, or whether he has been guilty of reckless speculation, and of having incurred debts without any reasonable expectation of paying them. We pointed out, some time ago, that the firm had commenced the season of 1867 under the pressure of heavy debt; and that "under these circumstances and just one month before their failure, they went in for tea of which they bought, during this short interval and in face of the most discouraging advices from Shanghai, no less than 40,000 chests." All the evidence that can be elicited, to show whether these large transactions were justifiable, has now been published; and we unhesitatingly repeat our previously expressed opinion, not only that they were unwarranted, but that the whole conduct of the bankrupts, during the past six months, has been gravely blameable. If the purchase of Tls. 600,000 worth of teas, without a cent of capital, at rates which showed a loss on the prices ruling in London and in face of unfavourable advices from Shanghai, does not constitute "rash and hazardous speculation,"—it is difficult to say what does. Mr. Gordon says he was a sanguine man! A disposition must be sanguine, indeed, which could expect to realize sufficient profit under such circumstances to pay off the debts that were hampering and crushing the firm. It is a new theory, moreover, that the disposition of a man is to be considered by the Court, in judging of his acts. A thief might claim an acquittal, on this theory, by proving phrenologically that acquisitiveness was so preternaturally developed in his character, that he could not resist temptation. The Law deals with a man's acts, and we fail to see that Mackellar Gordon's tea purchases were made, this season, with a shadow of "reasonable or probable ground of expectation" of being able to pay the teamen their value. Every chest was mortgaged as soon as bought, and a portion, only, of the sums obtained, handed over to the sellers, while the remainder was applied to the reduction of old loans. The question we asked on a former occasion, whether Mr. Gordon, as a man of business, seriously expected that old creditors to whom he shipped teas with large margins would actually return him these margins in preference to reimbursing themselves,—is so ridiculous that it carries its own answer. All the prospect, then, that existed of paying the Teamen the balance of their money, lay in the hope of a profit of 25 per cent on the re-sale. Was there reasonable ground to expect this, in face of Shanghai and Home advices?

Mr. Gordon attributes his present unfortunate position to a foolishly sanguine disposition. H. B. M.'s Acting Consul says his acts expose a want of judgment. "His Land speculations, his purchases of teas in previous years at Tls. 2 *a* 3 per picul above every other merchant in the place, and that on a falling market in Shanghai and England; his purchases of tea this season, the immediate cause of Mackellar & Co.'s

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bankruptcy, and even the keeping of his books, disclose a mind not lacking in force of character or energy of will, but in businesslike judgment. A man surrounded by difficulties as Gordon was, ought to have stopped long ago." No doubt he ought, and in not doing so, in purchasing teas wildly from the Chinese and paying European creditors with the proceeds, he has been gravely to blame. The Court hold the same opinion, and give the creditors a lien on half his prospective earnings during the next four years. The creditors are dissatisfied with this sentence, and have appealed against it to the Supreme Court at Shanghai. They hold that he has been guilty of all the the offences specified in the outset of this article, and claim that one of the punishments assigned by law shall be awarded. It is clear that the value or worthlessness of the present sentence rests solely in the hands of the bankrupt himself, who may decline the trouble of earning more than his actual expenses, and so defeat any hope of future dividend that his creditors might entertain.

THE "SIAM" BARRATRY CASE.

A JUDGMENT given by the Bremen Consular Court, in a recent case of barratry, has been the subject of much comment. A few weeks ago, the master and the crew of the Bremen barque *Siam* landed in Shanghai, and affirmed that they had been obliged to desert their ship in consequence of injuries received by her during the typhoon. Their tale was of course credited, and they were duly sympathised with. But a few days later, the British ship *Dartmouth* picked up the identical barque, still afloat, though with a large hole cut in her stern. She was partially dismantled, but still in fair condition, having, we believe only three feet of water in the hold, and her lower masts standing. The rudder, however, was gone; and though she had a spare main-yard on deck, there were no tools on board out of which the carpenter could fashion a temporary one. Some hands were at once put on board her, and she was brought safely to this port, where she now lies in custody of the British Supreme Court, pending decision of the *Dartmouth's* claim for salvage; or until her Agents, or the Insurance office, claim her.

In the meantime, a criminal charge against the master and crew, for attempting to scuttle her, naturally suggested itself; and they have been tried before the Bremen Consul and two assessors. The whole crew acknowledged to cognisance of the act, and two men admitted that they themselves cut the hole; the master and mate alone denying any knowledge of the matter. The Court sentenced the two admitted culprits to four months imprisonment, or until instructions could be received from Bremen regarding them; and dismissed all the others, including the master, though expressing a suspicion that the hole could not have been made without his knowledge. We are not aware what punishment Bremen law allows in similarly atrocious cases; but an Englishman guilty of maliciously damaging a ship, with intent to destroy or render it useless, is guilty of felony, and liable to three years penal servitude. The evidence in this case is clear as day; the men say that, just before abandoning the ship, they cut a hole in her side with an axe, while hanging over the side by a rope. The Court itself admits the inference of complicity on the part of the master and mate to be strong; but there is a strange absence of any apparent criminal motive for the act. The cargo of the ship was not insured, so there could have been no hope of realising a surplus over and above its value, out of the Insurance. The ship itself was sound, and there was no apparent motive for desiring her destruction. Ingenious research might succeed in finding one possible reason for the act, if the master chose to allege it. When a vessel becomes waterlogged far from port, and her fate is inevitable, to hasten her sinking may be an act of wise forethought. It is nearly impossible to detect a floating hulk on dark night, and a sound ship might run against it and be lost. But, so far from pleading this, which would probably have been accepted as an adequate motive, the master denies all knowledge of the act. And, so far as we can learn, the confessed culprits acquit him of any complicity. We are not in posession of the evidence elicited, and in its absence, no correct opinion on the case can possibly be arrived at; but no further evidence than that of common sense is needed, to convince any man who has been on board a sailing ship, of the impossibility that a hole should be cut in any part of her with an axe, without every one on board being aware of the noise. Yet neither master nor mate enquire what is this noise! The supposition seems absurd; and the only possible explanation is that the sound was overcome by the noise of preparation for departure. To summarise the case, had any possible motive for scuttling the barque been apparent, the inferential evidence would, we think, have been amply sufficient to inculpate the master and mate in the transaction. It seems inexplicable that they could have been unaware of such a proceeding as cutting a hole in the vessel's side, by men hanging outside on a rope, in tolerably fair weather. And yet no possible motive can be assigned for their guilty complicity in the act. A loophole of escape was open for them—they might have said they wished to sink her out of the way of other ships—but they do not avail of it. We cannot but think that sufficient ground for suspicion existed, to justify the Consul in detaining them, pending reference to superior judicial authority. True, the matter has been referred to the High Senate of Bremen; but pending their decision the master and mate are both at large, and may easily betake themselves to any port other than Shanghai, before that decision can be known. Of the sentence passed on the two confessed culprits, we say nothing. They are to be imprisoned, till a decision on their case can be obtained from Bremen, so it is possible their four months may be increased to four years, if they be thought to deserve the increased penalty.

Another interesting question is raised in connection with this affair—in what Court shall the claim for salvage be disposed of? The *Dartmouth* being a British ship, naturally handed over her prize to the English Admiralty Court, on arriving in Shanghai; and if Shanghai were an English port, that Court would of course adjudicate on her claim. But we are here in China, on foreign soil and, the *Siam* being a Bremen barque, the Bremen Consul claims jurisdiction in the matter. The question is a new one, and could only arise in a country where exterritorial rights are accorded to foreigners. There is much to be said on both sides. But the question is simplified by the fact that neither the Agents for the Company in which the barque was insured, nor the Agents for the Bremen owners, have yet come forward to claim her. Public notice has been given that, unless she were claimed before the 25th Sept., the English Admiralty Court would proceed to make such order as might appear fit. But no claimant has yet appeared. If they did so, the argument that, the *Siam* being a Bremen barque, any question affecting her interests here should be heard before the Bremen Consul, would be strengthened. But as it is, she being a derelict under lien, so to speak, to a British ship, it seems natural that the latter should claim the same privilege she would enjoy, had she entered an English port—of having her case adjudicated upon by her national authorities. The *Siam* may say that her interests are principally concerned, and she has a right to be sued before her own Consul; but she would not enjoy that privilege in any other country; why in China? As we said before, however, there is much to be said on both sides, and we cannot pretend to exhaust the arguments. In the meantime, action is suspended until the return of the Chief Judge, whose decision on the knotty point is wished.

SHANGHAI AMUSEMENTS.

"THE hilly districts amongst which I was sojourning," says Fortune, in one of his volumes on China, "were particularly rich in beautiful and rare insects. A small bottle, an insect box, and a net were continually carried by both myself and men; and many were the fine things we captured. This proceeding seemed to astonish the Northern Chinese beyond measure, and from the mixture of care and pity depicted in many a countenance, they evidently thought me a little cracked." It seems to be an unfortunate rule, that Foreign amusements are regarded, by the Chinese, as so many types of insanity. Whether paper-hunting, insect-hunting, rowing or fishing be the pursuit, it is regarded by the Chinese as rank folly. They cannot understand amusement in occupation. Active exercise of any description is work; and—though the Chinese are industrious when industry is necessary to livelihood—they cannot be accused of liking work for the mere sake of physical exertion. Entomology only becomes intelligible to them from a medicinal point of view. The same writer whom we have quoted above, was insufferably pestered by offers of damaged specimens and stray limbs of every conceivable insect, when he was entomologising, because it was thought he was collecting with a view to manufacture insects into medicine. And it was when they discovered that he was "beetle-hunting," without any apparently rational motive, that the Chinese set him down as a "little cracked." However, our local entomologists can well afford to contemn native opinion in such matters, and to continue their pleasant and instructive researches. China offers them a fertile field, and the plains of Keangsoo yield little to the hills on which Fortune dilates, in wealth of insect life.

Another of the amusements, too, which we have mentioned above, deserves more adherents than it finds. We believe, in fact, that people are afraid to confess their appreciation of its charms. People in Shanghai are, as a rule, fond of excitement, and despise the tranquil enjoyment of watching a float lie lazily on the surface of the water. A few men are reported to indulge in the pastime, seeking, for the purpose, out-of-the-way creeks where house-boats least frequently pass; but no records of their sport are ever given to the world, as in the case of pheasants, deer and boar. We have only heard of one man being caught in the act, and he was said to have looked horribly ashamed, as though guilty of some heinous social crime. Yet disciples of Isaac Walton are by no means at a discount in England; and the sport here should be magnificent. The creeks and rivers are teeming with fish, and no apprehension of trespass need check the angler in his pursuit. All, except the ponds, is public water. We have even heard of fly-fishing as a possibility, in the neighbourhood of Ka-shing, and fine "bags" may be netted anywhere with maggot or worm. True, failures are occasionally reported. We have heard of three men whose united efforts during a whole afternoon, only resulted in the capture of one small minnow; but it may fairly be presumed that something was wrong with their bait or tackle, or that they were unfortunate in their choice of locality. Even if one does not catch anything, however, one great object of a trip up country is admirably attained, by an afternoon's fishing. Men go away to "loaf"; to rest from the toil and worry of daily business and to do nothing. No more intensely lazy pastime than fishing can well be conceived. There is just sufficient occupation to command attention, without the slightest mental or physical exertion. If a fish does bite, there is pleasing transitory excitement in pulling it out; if no such stirring event occur, you lie off in dreamy carelessness. Tea, silk, opium, and cotton goods are forgotten, or seen only as through a glass, dimly in the far distance. The variations of exchange have yielded in interest to the bobbing of a hook; and failures are thought of only in connection with dull sport. Fishing, in fact, on a fine day, may be described as the perfection of dreamy laziness.

THE SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A MEETING of members of the S. V. C. was held on the 30th ultimo, Mr. JOHN THORNE in the Chair.

The report of the Committee which had been appointed at the previous meeting, to sell the property, and liquidate the debts of the Corps, was read.

REPORT.

The undersigned having been appointed a committee to liquidate the affairs of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps have the pleasure of presenting the members with the following report of their proceedings.

In pursuance of the resolution passed at the last general meeting your committee immediately took steps for the collection of the arms, accoutrements etc., in the possession of the members and succeeded in recovering the property of the Corps to an extent far beyond their expectations, very nearly all which appeared in the accounts having been collected, besides several Rifles from various persons whose names did not appear in the books at all. As regards the collection of the subscriptions in arrear your committee regret to say that they have not been so successful, only seven members out of twenty having paid up, and judging from the repeated unsuccessful efforts that have been made to collect the balance it is feared that the amount will prove to be a total los- to the Corps.

120 Rifles with bayonets and accoutrements have been sold to H. E. the Taoutai at Tls. 6.50 each, and 14 others to members of the Corps at the same price. The six short Enfields and sword bayonets borrowed from the Municipal Council for the use of non-commissioned officers have been returned, with an expression of thanks for the loan of them.

The whole of the debts of the Corps have been discharged and, as shewn by the statement of accounts presented herewith, there is a surplus to the credit of the Corps, of Taels 463.42 which sum is lodged in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Your committee also hand in a statement of the property of the Corps stored in the Main Guard, which consists chiefly of a few Rifles which have been reclaimed since the sale of the bulk to the Taoutai, the officers' accoutrements and swords, new shakos and belts, and a number of old uniforms. As regards the latter, although the instructions under which your committee have acted did not authorize them to sell, they, nevertheless, considered that a sale would be advantageous to the Corps and with that view have sought to ascertain from various sources what sum they would realize. The highest offer they have as yet obtained is one dollar per suit, Tunic and Trousers, which is now submitted for the consideration of the members.

The Municipal Council have kindly offered to hold our interest in the Main Guard in trust, and also to take charge of our property stored there, free of expense, provided such an arrangement be the wish of the Corps. The Rifle Range has been handed over for the time being to the new Rifle Club and the Customs' Corps, who have consented to repay the cost of keeping it in order in consideration of being allowed the free use of it. It is hoped that this arrangement, which relieves the Corps of considerable current expenses, will meet with the confirmation of the general body of members.

Almost immediately after their appointment to office, your committee received a communication from Mr. Haussen, urging Mr. Webb's claim on the Corps and requesting that the proceeds of any sales made by them, be reserved until the meeting to be held on the 30th September, when the members could decide as to its appropriation. High legal advice was at once taken on the subject, which determined your committee on proceeding with the liquidation in accordance with your instructions. Mr. Haussen's letter is laid on the table.

In conclusion, your committee desire to acknowledge the kind cooperation of several members of the Corps, especially the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. Corner, the late Quarter Master, in superintending the collection of the Rifles etc., and trust that the result of their united efforts will give general satisfaction to all concerned.

WM. KIDNER,
JAMES H. GIBBS,
EDW. MILSOM, } *S. V. C. Committee.*

Shanghai, 30th September, 1867

Mr. KELLY asked why the swords, uniforms, &c. of the Corps had not been sold? He imagined they were included in the

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term "arms and accoutrements" which the Committee had been empowered to sell.

Mr. Kidner replied that they had discovered no purchaser for more than had been sold.

Mr. Haslam remarked that the cross belts and bridles were the private property of the Rangers, and did not belong to the Corps.

The Chairman said that there was no object in hurrying the sale, as they already had a surplus in hand.

The following letter from Mr. Hanssen, regarding Mr. Webb's claim against the Corps, was next read :—

Shanghai, 25th July, 1867.

Dear Mr. Kidner,—I write to you as Attorney for Mr. Webb, and with reference to his old claim against the Volunteer Corps. It appears from the discussions at the meeting on the 23rd instant, and from the resolution passed, that the Corps will soon cease to exist as such, and that the arms and accoutrements are to be sold, and the proceeds applied to pay off the debts. The meeting appears however to have lost sight entirely of Mr. Webb's claim. At former meetings when the subject of Mr. Webb's claim was brought forward, members have, while disclaiming any individual liability in respect of it, always admitted Mr. Webb's right to property of the Corps bought by his money, namely the rifles, accoutrements and the Rifle course and Butts. Mr. Webb took the same view ; he never expected the present Volunteers to pay off a debt incurred years ago, but he did expect that the property, at the dissolution of the Corps, would revert to him or be reckoned for his benefit solely. I feel assured that if these facts and considerations be put before the meeting which is to take place on the 30th September next, the Volunteers will not allow any portion of the proceeds of property for which Mr. Webb has paid, to be appropriated for the payment of recently incurred debts, and I would therefore ask you as a member of the Committee appointed by the meeting on the 23rd, to reserve the proceeds from any sales you may make until the meeting to be held on 30th September shall have decided as to their proprietor.

I should mention I that have charge, on Mr. Webb's behalf, of the Title Deeds for the land at the Butts. There are three Deeds, viz.

For Lot No. 548.	Mow	10.1.6.7	
,, ,, 766.	,,	7.6.5.0	
,, ,, 767.	,,	6.0.9.0	

No. 548 is registered in the name of "Rifle Butts Proprietors" the two latter in the name of the "Shanghai Volunteers Corps."

Yours truly,
H. P. Hanssen.

Mr. Kidner said the Committee had consulted high legal authority regarding the validity of Mr. Webb's claim, and had been assured that it was not valid, inasmuch as the money claimed had been spent without authority. The title deeds of the Rifle Butts, although not in possession of the Corps, were made out in their name ; and the Butts, therefore, could not be alienated.

Mr. Walter fancied the Butts must have been acquired under authority.

Mr. Kidner alluded to several other items in the account, which did not seem at all fairly chargeable against the Volunteers. There was Tls. 570 for making the road to the butts, and charges for making defences, which belonged to the Defence Committee. There was also a charge for the purchase and expenses of maintenance of a powder hulk, and an item of Tls. 6,500 for the Main Guard.

Mr. Walter thought, if all the doubtful items were struck out of Mr. Webb's account, there would be a considerable balance fairly chargeable against the Corps, even if not legally.

Mr. Kidner doubted it very much, as Tls. 16,500 had been subscribed to start the Corps.

The Chairman thought the question had already been discussed and settled, and it was not worth while to re-open it.

After some further discussion, Mr. Pearson proposed and Mr. Haslam seconded.

That the report of the Committee as read, be adopted.

Mr. Kidner having explained that there were still a few debts, subscriptions &c., owing to the Corps, this was carried.

The Chairman regretted that so few members were present, as he hardly thought so small a meeting would be justified in considering any proposition for the disbandment of the Corps. He thought it would be better to let it slide on as it had been doing ; to consider it still in existence, but to levy no subscriptions. It would be time enough to call another meeting when something occurred that claimed general attention. As an old member and former officer of the Corps, he should be sorry to see it broken up. One proposal he had heard made, was that all members, past and present, should sign a roll to turn out in case of necessity ; that there should be no drill ; but a nucleus would thus be secured, which could be relied on in case of danger.

Mr. Hawtrey enquired, if the corps were to remain in abeyance, who would control its funds.

Mr. Pearson thought it would be well to appoint a committee for the purpose. It had been suggested that it would be useless to keep the corps even nominally in existence now, as the rifles had all been sold. But there would always be found plenty of rifles in the settlement.

Mr. Kidner added that the Rifle Club comprised fifty members, who were mostly members of the S. V. C. and every one of whom would have a rifle.

Mr. Haslam now proposed, and Mr. Morgan seconded.

That the funds now standing to the credit of the corps be allowed to remain at interest, that a Committee be appointed to manage the general affairs of the corps, and that no more subscriptions be collected for the present. In case of one Committee man leaving Shanghai, the remaining two to have however to appoint a third.

This was carried, and Mr. Pearson proposed.

That Messrs. Kidner, Milsom & Gibb, be appointed a Committee to act under the above Resolution.

It being understood, however, that Messrs. Gibb & Milsom objected to serve, the names of Messrs. Thorne and Pearson were substituted, and the resolution in its amended form was carried.

The question of Mr. Webb's claim was again revived, by a suggestion that the balance now at credit of the corps should be paid to him.

The Chairman would be most glad to do anything that could tend to the repayment to Mr. Webb of any portion of his claim ; but he would not like to act at the moment, so as to throw all the funds of the corps into his hands. There was no desire to reject the claim, but simply to allow it to remain in abeyance till another meeting was called, when they would be better able to decide what funds were available for the purpose.

Mr. Kidner said the Rifle Butts were sadly out of order when taken over by the Rifle Club, and some thirty or forty taels had been expended in repairing them and in erecting a new target. He proposed.

That a sum of Tls. 40 be apportioned out of the surplus in the hands of the S. V. C. for their repairs.

The Corps would then have handed them over in good order, and the Club be bound to restore them in a similar condition.

Mr. Stokes seconded the proposal, which was carried.

A vote of thanks to the Committee was unanimously passed ; and the meeting broke up with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

SHANGHAI ENTOMOLOGY

Paper No. 4.

The hot weather now being over, enables me to write you a few more remarks on Entomology, without feeling thoroughly exhausted from the task. Hence my reason for again asking you to grant me space in your valued paper for a few lines on this head. There are many residents here who would consider it the height of folly to venture out in the hot afternoons and evenings of July, August and September, simply as they would express it, to catch moths and other nasty insects, and would recommend the ardent Entomologist to stay under the "Punkah" and indulge in an iced Brandy and Soda, or some other prickly-heat giving beverage ; but let those who would express these sentiments accompany a collector on one of his summer trips, say to Sic-a-wei, where a capital place for collecting is found in the gardens of "L'Hermitage." We will presume they left Shanghai about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and sauntering up the stone path which goes to Fa-wah made several captures, amongst which might be found the following insects: a large Yellow Butterfly (papilio) very similar to the yellow swallow-tail Butterfly of England (P. Machaon) which will be seen lazily flying round the edges of the Bamboo Copses. Flitting about over the long grass generally found at the foot of the conically shaped Chinese graves, and restlessly moving over the cotton fields, a very delicate but pretty swallow-tailed Butterfly will often be found, whose upper wings are white marked and edged with black, the lower wings are cream color, spotted and marked with black, and the anal spot purple, encircled by scarlet and surrounded with an edging of black ; the under sides are very similar to the upper, with this exception, the ground color of the lower wings is of a much deeper shade. In company with these insects may be observed a pretty variety, having wings of yellowish brown color marked with black, and an irregular line of scarlet running from the Costa of the Anterior wings to the anal angle. The second brood of the black Papilio called P. Pamon are now flying about, and can be caught in good condition, as they have only lately made their exit from the Pupa or Chrysalis. The division of Butterflies called Polyommatus will be represented by large handsome insects, the males have wings of a beautifully azure color on the upper side, and browny grey with water markings on the under side, with small tails attached to the posterior (lower) wings, over which are two black spots, encircled on the lower half by a gilt line, and by an orange line on the upper half ; the female insect differs in this respect, the upper sides of the wings are of a rich bluish purple, and have two black spots on the anal over the tail. Besides these there are many other pretty "Blues," and as they go skipping along over the fields in company with the rich brazen "Copper" (C. Phleas), lively "Skipper," and the restless "Grapta C. Album" or "Comma," they form a pretty and interesting addendum to Nature's Panorama, and if only noticed by those who are out for their "constitutional," they will have the power to dispel the monotony of a forced Shanghai walk. Besides the above-named insects, the collector will find many of the following, when he has arrived at his destination (L' Hermitage), attracted there by the many flowers found in the gardens of that house of call. There are many butterflies that make their appearance about now, some of them autumnal insects, and others appearing for the second time this year, the first brood having appeared in spring. Amongst the former are "Cynthia Cardui," and a large Hipparchia, which are generally found flying about in the shade of a hedge or bamboo plantation ; the latter is considered by the entomologists at home to be a new insect, one they had not seen until last year, when some specimens were sent to England by a young gentleman resident here, who is well known for his indefatigable exertions and entomological enthusiasm, so unfeingly displayed on his collecting trips. The large brightly colored blossom of the "Sun Flower" attracts the attention of a very pretty butterfly, somewhat similar in color and markings to the "Vanessa Atalanta" or "Red Admiral" of England ; but the learned ones at home consider it to be a distinct insect, although somewhat closely allied. Flying about over the tops of the trees on the Hongque settlement, and sometimes diving down into the depths of the shade, can be seen on a bright day, beautifully marked and colored butterflies, known to the few foreigners here who take any interest in Entomology as the "Apatura Iris" ; it must not be supposed that because this insect has the same name given to it as the "Purple Emperor" of England, they are the same. They differ from each other in many particulars ; the S'hai specimen is brown, shot with rich purple on the upper side of the wings, a browny white line crosses from the middle of the hind wing to the centre of the fore wing, five black spots on hind margin, the under side is soft brown with wavy lines of darker color, and one pearly white mark, running from the Costa to the anal margin, the anal spot black in fulvous ring, the body is clothed with pearly white feathers :—the English "A. Iris" is blackish brown with (the male, without the female) a rich purplish blue gloss, a broad white band crossing the middle of the hind wing and extending into the middle of the fore wing, anal angle fulvous, and near it a black spot in a fulvous ring.

To these Insects may be added two Hipparchias, or "Ringlets," "Colias Hyale," and another "Yellow" name unknown, "Gonepteryx Rhamni," and one or two "Pieres" or "Whites." But I must not forget to mention another little Insect, which is to be seen on a bright sunshiny day flying from flower to flower with the quickness of a Hawk, dipping its elongated tongue into each blossom and culling the sweets therein found as it goes along, now vanishing with the rapidity of flight of that bird, from its resemblance to which it gets its name of Hawk Moth, and again hovering over the flowers like a Humming Bird, for which it has often been mistaken, the "Macroglossa Strellatarum" or "Humming Bird Hawk" Moth is to be found where brightly colored flowers are growing, attracted there by the desire to obtain the sweets found amongst the petals of their blossoms.—There are several other specimens of this family indigenous to Shanghai, but as they have not yet been classified, we are ignorant of their names.

I feel sure all will hail the advent of cold weather with pleasure, if only to get rid of those annoying insects the "Cicada," of which class we have several representatives in this model settlement, which resting high on the branches of the trees make the compounds and country re-echo with their longsustained noise, so strangely resembling that of a cutler's wheel that the insects producing it have acquired the highly appropriate name of "Scissor-Grinder."—There are, however, some small specimens of this class that make no noise, their upper wings are pea green bordered with brown, and the under wings pearly white and very delicate.

Passing from the "Cicada" we come to the division of insects called "Orthoptera," the most peculiar specimens of which are I think the "Mantidæ" or "Soothsayers," a very graphic description of which insect is given by one of our ablest naturalists in his work on Ceylon, which with your permission Sir, I will copy :—"The "Soothsayer" little justifies by its propensities "the appearance of gentleness and the "attitudes of sanctity, which have obtained "for it the title of the "Praying Mantis." "Its habits are carnivorous, and degenerate "into cannibalism, as it preys on the "weaker individuals of its own species." My own experience of these cannibalistic insects proves to me the truth of the above, for on several occasions I have seen it exemplified, when having placed two or three Mantidæ in one cage the strongest invariably became the conqueror and then quietly commenced to prey on its unfortunate companions. It is by no means particular in the nature of its food, and any insect or larva that falls in its path, if not too strong to overcome, falls a victim to its insatiable rapacity.

Leaving the day-flying insects, we come to the moths that only appear in the evening after the sun has gone down, and find first on the list the great "Acherontia Atropos" or "Death's Head Hawk," or rather a moth that is very closely allied to that English Insect, the difference being very trivial, and attributable to the difference in climates of their respective native places. Then follow a pretty sphynx with grey wings, having irregular black wavy lines running across them, the body grey with alternate black, white and alternate bars, this is very similar to the "S Convolvuli" of England ;—two or three specimens of "Smerinthus ;" the pretty red and olive "Elephant Hawk ;" and besides these some half dozen different ones with whose names we are unacquainted, they being new to the Entomological world or as yet unclassified. Then come the "Noctuidæ," "Bombycidæ," and many others, from which a collection could be made that would be considered highly valuable, and well worthy of acceptance at home, as the specimens of Shanghai Entomology in collections in England are few, and those few in wretched condition. Surely the knowledge of this fact should excite the ambition of residents here to devote a few hours now and then to the study of Entomology, thereby confering a boon on the scientific world, as well as securing renown amongst their fellow countrymen, as contributors and finders of several new and beautiful insects.

H.

Law Reports.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

September 26th.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq. ; and
R. V. Carlyon, Esq., R.N., Captain Talbot, R.N.R., (*Sea Flower*), Captain Roger, (Str. *Lightning*), } *Assessors.*

Owners of Barque "Tientsin" *versus* "Malacca."

The following is the summing up of the Counsel engaged in this case. The evidence was given in our last issue.

Mr. Myburgh recapitulated the arguments he had brought forward which had since been confirmed by the evidence. He contended that if the ship *Tientsin* had continued on her course, instead of stopping and porting her helm, the collision would not have occurred. There was the evidence of Captains Johnson, Hardie, Ryder and Kofod, all men of great experience on the river, which proved that it was a dangerous thing to turn in that part of the river. Campbell's evidence was very doubtful, as another witness had stated that Campbell did not see the collision. The Court could attach no weight to such testimony as this man's.

The learned counsel referred to McLachlan on Shipping, to show that if a collision was unavoidable the damage must lie where it fell. He also cited the cases of the *Dumfries* and the *City of London*, to prove that the *onus probandi* lies with the party claiming compensation, and also the case of the *Arthur Gordon*, which proves that if a ship is in danger she must get out of it, and not (as the *Tientsin* had done) expect the steamer to get out of her way. With this strong evidence in support of his statement he felt certain that the Court could have but one opinion viz., that it was entirely the fault of the *Tientsin*.

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Mr. EAMES said the lateness of the hour compelled him to be very brief in his reply. He certainly was not able to glean from the pleading what his learned friend's defence would be, although he was confident that his ingenuity would elicit some sort of a defence, and he had done so. It was a well known fact that these collision cases were always prolific of contradiction, and it was evident that flat perjury had been committed; by whom, he would leave to the Court to judge. The most surprising thing was that all the witnesses for the defence agreed in a most marvellous way as to the distances &c. Every one agreed to a yard. The Pilot Martin's evidence also was not given so frankly as one ought to expect; he simply declined to place the *Malacca* in any one place, which was very extraordinary. Either the P. & O. Co.'s steamers have rights in Chinese rivers which other vessels have not, or else the *Malacca* was totally to blame for this collision. This was a question of negligence, and it was also to be remembered that a sailing ship, even when she has a tug alongside cannot be manœuvred with the same facility as a steamer. One point was not however explained in the defence, and that was, how the *Malacca* got from the North to the South side of the channel. It is also absurd to suppose that the *Tientsin* could cut herself in two by running broadside on to a steamer, if the steamer was only going 2 knots, according to the Pilot Martin. In conclusion he would remark that the law said that where the blame was equally divided, the damages must be divided also.

The Court delivered the following Judgment:—

Having conferred with the gentlemen who favoured me with their assistance as assessors in this case, I have to say that they are unanimously of opinion that the *Tientsin* was solely and entirely to blame, and that the *Malacca* could not have acted otherwise than she did. The attempt to cross the channel while the *Malacca* was in sight and at no great distance off, was an act of imprudence which was the entire cause of the accident, and the *Malacca* appears to have done all that was possible to reduce the damage to a minimum.

Decree for defendants accordingly.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Shanghai, October 7th.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

H. P. DRUMMOND (*alias* Woodward) was charged with having obtained certain goods from Messrs. Watson & Co. under false pretences.

The prisoner pleaded guilty; but asked, before sentence was passed, to make a few remarks. He stated that the goods which he obtained from Watson & Co. were pressed upon him; that he did not solicit them; moreover, he did not take them away, although they were of a portable character.

The JUDGE said the prisoner had advisedly pleaded guilty to the charge brought against him, and the observations he subsequently had made relative to his proceedings, could be of no weight, as he admitted the goods were obtained under false pretences. It only remained for the Court to pass sentence on him as the law directs; and that was, that he be kept in penal servitude at Hongkong for the term of three years.

The prisoner said he had been already sixteen days in gaol, and asked if his sentence could include that period.

The COURT said it was an unusual proceeding, and the sentence must date from the day it was passed.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Shanghai, Sept. 30th, 1867.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

In re MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.

The Bankrupts appeared to pass their last examination, and apply for their discharge.

Mr. ILBERT, for Severs & Co., claimed Tls. 3955.75; the dispute in this claim having been previously adjudicated upon, the claim was admitted.

Mr. O. BOOTH, for Bourjau, Hübener & Co., proved—Tls. 601.80.

A sworn declaration from J. Owen, Foochow, was produced, for $ 1934.21, which was admitted, subject to receipt of further particulars.

No creditors objecting to the discharge, it was granted, to be delivered on Nov. 1st, provided no appeal is made in the meantime.

Shanghai, Oct. 1st, 1867.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

Re S. CLIFTON.

Mr. Roggers for Municipal Council proved Tls. 112.72 for taxes.

The Bankrupt stated that he thought there were assets at Yokohama, and it was suggested that one of the Creditors who is going to Yokohama, should examine the accounts at the Consulate and see if there were any assets not accounted for in the schedule. Mr. Cowderoy was authorized to do so.

The assets were Tls. 1,398.55, and Liabilities Tls. 16,849.36.

A dividend of 8 per cent was declared and the meeting separated.

Re K. R. MACKENZIE.

Mr. R. BRAND claimed Tls. 24,000 for losses on Teas shipped on joint account by Smith, Kennedy & Co. and the bankrupt,—admitted.

In consequence of the absence of the Creditors' assignee, the meeting was adjourned till Wednesday, 9th October, at 2 P.M.

BREMEN CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, Sept. 23rd, 1867.

Before R. HEINSEN, Esq.

Bremen Consul.

J. NOLTING, C. SCHNEPEL, } *Associates.*

Re THE BARQUE "SIAM."

In the matter of Captain H. Tiedemann and the crew of the Bremen barque *Siam*, with regard to abandoning the ship on the open sea and scuttling the same under circumstances of gravity, the Court has, after its sitting to-day, decided according to the verbal testimony.

That the papers &c., of Captain Tiedemann, with the report of these proceedings be sent to the High Senate of Bremen, for being further dealt with. Captain H. Tiedemann has been guilty of a grave neglect of duty, inasmuch as he did nothing to prevent a portion of the crew from scuttling the vessel by cutting a hole in her side at the waterline, after as he said he had forbidden such act, which is confirmed by evidence of some of the crew. The Court cannot help expressing its suspicion that the hole was cut, if not by Captain Tiedemann's order, but on the contrary against his orders, at least with his knowledge.

That the same course be adopted with the Seefahrtsbuch (Book of certificates) of the chief mate, J. C. Meyer, as with the papers of Captain H. Tiedemann, as no doubt a similar neglect of duty as that of Captain H. Tiedeman is chargeable to him, as a like suspicion rests upon him.

That the second mate, Jacobs, cook, C. Haak, sailors John Frances, Ato Gretke, Niels Honsen, Pilter Gricksen and the boy Charles Holm are to be acquitted of having taken part in scuttling the vessel, but be warned, and their imprisonment during the time of the enquiries into this case shall be their punishment for not having reported what they knew of the scuttling when they entered their protest.

That sailors P. W. Harms and Richard Jones shall remain in gaol for four months or until further instructions be received from the High Senate of Bremen. They have been found guilty of having cut a hole above the water line of the Bremen barque *Siam*, shortly before they left the vessel.

R. HEINSEN,
Consul.

J. NOLTING,
Assessor.

Shanghai, 24th Sept., 1867.

To R. HEINSEN, Esq.

SIR,—In the case of the criminal abandonment of the Bremen barque *Siam*, I cannot agree with the decision given by Bremen Consul.

I believe that Captain Tiedemann and the first mate J. C. Meyer, were fully aware that a part of the crew were at work cutting a hole in the vessel, and that they did nothing to prevent it. Their protest has, therefore, been false.

Six months' imprisonment, I think, would be a very mild punishment for them, as also three months imprisonment for the two sailors.

CESAR SCHNEPEL.

MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, Sept. 27th, 1867.

Before R. J. FORREST, Esq., and HSU-HAEFUNG.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co. *v.* WANG-KU-KEE.

Non-fulfilment of contract. Judgment reserved.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co. *v.* LING-CHIN-KEE.

Non-fulfilment of contract. Defendant did appear. Adjourned.

E. SCHELLHASS & Co *v.* TAH-SING.

Non-fulfilment of contract. Adjourned.

N.-C. HERALD OFFICE *v.* WANG-CHU-YAO.

Judgment for plaintiffs.

BLUM, BROS. & Co. *v.* HU-KIN-TSE and LIN-FOO-CHANG.

Claim for Tls. 2,122 for loss on sugar. Adjourned for a week.

BLUM, BROS. & Co. *v.* CHEN-AYOUNG.

Adjourned for further evidence.

ALLEN ROBERTSON, JAS. GRANT, and JAS. NEIL *v.* OWNERS & CONSIGNEES OF JUNK LUNG-HSIEH-CHUN.

Referred to the Taoutai.

Shanghai, Oct. 4th, 1867.

Before R. J. FORREST, Esq. and HSU HAEFUNG.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE OF SMITH, KENNEDY & Co. *v.* HSU SHENG.

Claim for Tls. 800, due to the estate Smith, Kennedy & Co.

The defendant was acting Compradore for Smith, Kennedy & Co. for some weeks, and expended the money claimed, but he alleged that it was on account of the old Compradore.

The COURT gave judgment for plantiffs.

Mr. MITCHELL gave notice of appeal.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. *v.* LING CHUN KEE.

Judgment in this case was given for plaintiffs last week, and as they had not succeeded in getting the money claimed, they applied to the Court to lay an embargo on certain sums of money for which the defendant was creditor to a Bankrupt estate.

The COURT granted the application.

BOWER HANBURY & Co. *v.* LING CHUN KEE.

Non fulfillment of Contract 2,000 pieces of Shirtings sold 21st July.

The defendant in this case was the same person as in Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s, and judgment was also the same.

E. SCHELLHASS & Co. *v.* TAH LONG.

Claim for non-fulfillment of contract of 60 pieces Camlets. The defendant alleged that, on inspecting the goods, he found that the color was different to what he had bought,

The COURT ordered the goods to be sold, any loss that might be sustained to be made good by the defendant.

BLUM BROS. & Co. *v.* CHEN AYOUNG.

Claim for $117.50 and Tls. 100 for goods sold.

The defendant denied being the partner of the man who bought the goods, and there being no evidence to the contrary, the plaintiffs were non-suited.

BLUM BROS. & Co. *v.* HSU-KEN-TSE and LIN-POO-CHANG.

This was claim for false packing of Sugars.

The case was remanded to give the defendants time to prepare their evidence.

ROBERTSON, GRANT and NEIL *v.* OWNERS and CONSIGNEES OF JUNK and LUNG-HSIEH-CHUN.

The plaintiffs in this case were pilots, and sought to recover salvage for services rendered to the Junk. They first saw the Junk in possession of pirates, boarded her and drove them off, and then brought her to Shanghai.

The case was heard last week and was referred to the Taoutai.

The COURT announced that the Taoutai after consultation with the Consuls, awarded Tls. 800 for salvage.

H. B. M. CONSULAR COURT.

HANKOW, *September 9th*, 1867.

IN *re* MACKELLAR & Co., BANKRUPTS.

Second Meeting of Creditors.

Before JOHN GIBSON, ESQUIRE.

Mr. Maxwell put in Power of Attorney from Blain Tate & Co., claiming Taels 27,261.31; also a further separate sum of Tls. 7,741.49. There are shipments of Tea this season on which the probable losses will be about taels 10,000. Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co. wish the accounts to remain open until received from London.

Mr. Myburgh suggested that the same course be followed here in this case as in the Supreme Court—viz., that the accounts be received, subject to alteration hereafter.

Drysdale Ringer & Co. put in a claim on behalf of estate of T. K. Holdsworth for taels 1,759.98.

M. P. Evans claimed for Reid & Co., taels 16,434.72.

J. Henderson claimed for China Fire Insurance Co. taels 328.59.

C. C. Rainbow claimed for Thorne Bros & Co. taels 12,847.09.

F. Carnie claimed for Commercial Bank taels 54,210.92.

W. S. Maclean claimed for Geo. Barnet & Co. taels 702.75.

James Aitken claimed for Geo. Barnet & Co. taels 162.36.

James Aitken claimed for Geo. Barnet & Co. taels 121.80.

James Aitken claimed for Awei taels 337.10.

F. Jerdein claimed for Schellhass & Co. taels 2,032.25.

F. Jerdein claimed for Ashton & Co. taels 5,426.58.

F. Jerdein claimed for J. R. Green taels 890.

R. Maxwell claimed for Chartered Mercantile Bank taels 752.63.

R. Maxwell claimed for Chartered Mercantile Bank W. G. Gordon's private estate, taels 5,500.

R. Maxwell claimed for Chartered Mercantile Bank, Mackellar & Co.'s estate, taels 1,288.40.

M. R. Mackellar claimed for taels 3,130.79. Objected to by Mr. Myburgh; no claim for wages to be for more than three months, and not to exceed £30.

J. Macreath claimed for Chartered Bank, taels 6,132.91.

J. Cunningham claimed for Hankow Municipal Council taels 200.

C. C. Rainbow claimed for Little & Co. taels 9,723.86 Mr. Myburgh objected to Little & Co., being allowed to take over certain shipments of Tea shipped to England through them. They must merely claim for balance due them.

J. H. Evans claimed on estate of S. Rangel taels 37.57.

A. Hutchison claimed for North-China Insurance Co., taels 5,481.35, subject to deduction proceeds of shares in bankrupt's names.

Ah Lok claimed taels 1,920.64.

W. G. Gordon sworn.

By Mr. Myburgh.—Our books on 30th June, 1866, shewed a credit of taels 30,000, and about that time the debts amounted to—, I do not know what amount Nichol Latimer & Co.'s estate will pay, and Johnstone Smith is not a bankrupt. There were Chinese debts besides Latimer and Smith—namely, Ahone. I had no other bad debts that were not written off. Asing's debt had been written off, but has been subsequently transferred, and now appears in statement of assets. The same has been done with Ayow and Young Sin Qua's debts. Chun Hung Sun owed us money on an open account, which has since resulted in a deficit of taels 10,000. Sam Shing in June owed us taels 22; now the amount is taels 3,000. I cannot recollect any other accounts with Chinese which have resulted in bad debts. Sun Wo's shipments were made subsequent to June 1866.

In June 1866, my property was mortgaged for taels 80,000 in name of Mackellar & Co., and 50,000, in my own name and that of others. In June 1866, there was no market value of property. The books have not been balanced since June 1866. I had received accounts from home about shipments of Tea in which I was interested between June and December 1866. All our own Teas were sold early in the season, at favorable prices comparatively. I lost money on the Teas I shipped in 1866. Our losses were taels 50,000 from June 1866 to June 1867. I issued this circular to Chinese creditors *(see post.)*

There was no market value for land in June 1866. I was aware of the fact at the time. I visited Shanghai in April 1867. I had several interviews with Blain, Tate & Co. on business. I acknowledged to Tate my inability to meet Commercial Bank loan. It is part of my business to receive shipments drawn against for my Shanghai friends, but which remain in my godowns, we giving the banks godown orders for the same. The two banks who principally held these drafts were the Chartered Bank and the Chartered Mercantile Bank. We hand the proceeds of the sales of the goods to the banks, and receive back the godown orders, unless under special arrangement, it is a distinct understanding that the proceeds of the goods when sold shall be handed to the bank, who then deliver the godown orders for delivery of goods. I can't specify any instance of my having acted contrary to this rule, although they may have occurred. Blain, Tate & Co. have never drawn on us through the French bank. I have received shipments through the French bank on account of Blain, Tate & Co., with instructions to send the proceeds through the bank. I see by Mr. Crawford's account that I have remitted to the French bank taels 4,572.08 on 1st June. I have no idea when the goods were sold against which the remittance was made. The account sales for the goods were rendered long before, but I do not know the date. I have every reason to suppose that the account sales were rendered in December 1866. We had correspondence with the French bank on the subject of remittances. The account sales were rendered to Blain, Tate & Co.; and the last account sales rendered to Blain, Tate & Co., in respect of goods in which the French Bank was interested, were between December 1866 and February 1866. I will undertake to swear that the French bank did not threaten criminal proceedings. I have written to the French bank privately. Mr. Crawford has all the letters received from the French bank from time to time. I have no remembrance of the French bank threatening criminal proceedings. I remember the last visit of Mr. Maccall to Hankow. I saw him on business two or three times—not on any

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special business. We had loans with the Chartered Bank; taels 20,000 outstanding about the end of May, against goods in our godowns. Can't swear that in every case I handed the proceeds of sales of goods, hypothecated to the banks, to such banks. Can't swear that on more than one occasion I applied the proceeds to any other purpose than paying to the banks and receiving godown orders. As a matter of fact, I have delivered goods to purchasers without obtaining godown orders from the banks. I was not charged by Mr. Maccall with having done so; I swear that I have not had China bank orders discounted by the Chartered Bank for four months. Doubtless we had in the months of April, May, and June in the hands of the Chartered Bank, bank orders which I had obtained from the Chinese banks, and the bank discounted for me. We have never had any specific transactions with the Chartered Bank for the discounting of bankers' orders. In December or January we first commenced getting these Chinese bankers' orders, and having them discounted. We were trading since January on the money thus obtained. Between June 1866 and May 1867, the debts which appear in the schedule as assets, amounting to taels 156,000, had occurred. Ahone is a debtor for taels 37,000; am not aware that Ahone had failed. Since end of last year he has been unable to pay his debts. I am aware that he has transferred any interest he has in Tea shipments through our firm to the Oriental Bank Corporation, over and above our claims. I was aware in May that all closed shipments in which I was interested showed losses. Asing is down as a debtor for taels 11,000. I was not aware that he was dead; have not seen him for three years. I heard of his death a few days ago. Young Sin Quay, taels 3,000; can't say when I last saw him. Have not had an opportunity of making any arrangement with him for the last six months. I am not aware that Ching Hung Sam disputed his debt. There is a chance of recovering from him. Sam Shing, I hear, is dead; died some time ago. I received his account sales since Mr. Crawford took over the books. Sun Wo, taels 12,000; account sales have just recently been received. When it is likely there will be a loss on Chinese shipments, I try to get security. I have not for the last few months applied to these Chinese debtors for the amounts due. Some of them I have applied to. My reasons for not applying the last six months are these—1st, in most cases absence of accounts; and next, from past experience I know that it is perfectly impossible and needless to press Chinamen during the early months of the year. I do not refuse to give any information necessary to the Chinese. Mr. Evans and Mr. Hutchison both denied any knowledge of Mr. Myburgh coming to Hankow; but having heard of his intention of coming, I refused to give any information to them about any assets.

My dear Evans,

Since receiving your chit this morning, I hear that Myburgh is positively coming up. Under the circumstances, I therefore think it advisable to defer giving any information as to assets until the 9th.

Yours truly,
(Signed) W. G. GORDON.

Hankow, 2nd Sept., 1867.

The Tls. 6,240 paid to Chartered Mercantile Bank on 10th June on loan account; what the loan is for I can't say, having no record of it. On 13th June paid Chartered Mercantile Bank Tls. 3,800 and Tls. 10,000, also on loan account; on what loan account I can't say, having no record of them. On 13th June paid Chartered Bank Tls. 13,500, and on 14th Tls. 13,000, of which I can give no explanation whatever. On 15th June I paid J. Aitken Tls. 2,360, also on loan account; but I can't say on what specific goods. On 19th June Tls. 7,500 to T. B. Higson, also on loan account. On 20th June two sums each of Tls. 7,500 paid Chartered Bank, also on loan account. On 24th June to Hongkong Bank Tls. 10,000, and Chartered Bank on 27th Tls. 12,500. These loans were on goods. I can't swear when they were sold. Will not undertake to say when when they were sold; no special accounts mentioned in cash book. The undernoted payments, Tls. 72,000, were on loan account:—

		Tls.
May 5-14th,	Chartered Bank,	14,500
	Do.	14,000
	J. Aitken,	1,570
18th,	Hongkong Bank,	2,876
24th,	Do.	216
	Mercantile Bank,	3,800
	J. Aitken,	789.18
30th,	Chartered Bank,	10,000
	Do.	12,000
	T. B. Higson,	3,800
	Pro. note, Oil,	1,500
	Mercantile Bank,	7,500

In May our books do not show our indebtedness to the Commercial Bank, Mrs. Gingel, and others. On 1st May we were indebted to Commercial Bank, Mrs. Gingel, and a number of other foreign houses. Can't say what our assets were, our books not being made up. I did not know on 1st May that I was hopelessly insolvent. In April I did state that I could not meet the Commercial Bank claim. Not aware that I stated my inability to pay the instalment due 1st July. I think that I have been applied to in May by constituents for sums due to them. I can't say what remittances were made between January and May. The French bank have not been pestering me for remittance of Tls. 4,000. I borrowed the sum of Tls. 3,300 from Mr. Maitland, of Thorne Bros. & Co. The loan was granted to me on my own private account, and placed to credit of Mackellar & Co. in Thorne Bros. & Co.'s books. This I consider a usual proceeding. In the month of May I entered on my Tea operations. On 31st May until 24th June, I continued purchasing; I purchased 42 chops. On 31st May, I can't tell what balance there was at our bankers. I can give no idea. Can't swear on the subject at all. We had no goods of our own at that time. I purchased Tea to the value of about Tls. 500,000. Part of these Teas were shipped to Shanghai, and part to England. On and after 13th June, I bought 31 chops of Tea on my own account. On or before 13th June, I had advices from Shanghai of the state of that market. I can't say if the Shanghai market was then open. In letter, 15th June, to Blain, Tate & Co.: "We regret unfavorable advices of our shipments to you." I heard previously to this letter that the market had not opened; but reports were very unfavorable. In my experience, I do not understand that 10 days' credit is understood when nothing specifically is mentioned. From 2 days to 6 or 7 weeks is the term of credit from my experience. There was no time fixed for paying for the Teas I purchased. We sometimes give compradore orders; we did so for some of these Teas. It is not unlikely that the compradore orders given were all due before the end of June. We also gave cheques on the Chartered Bank for large amounts, some of which were post dated. I wrote to Blain, Tate & Co. about sending home these Tea shipments, in case of their not turning out well in Shanghai. On 15th June I had no reason to expect immediate remittances from Shanghai. I had on that day no reasonable prospects of the Teas realizing a profit if forced on the market. Letter read, dated Hankow, 13th June, 1867, per *Magune*, to W. Cameron:—

I write you privately about the payment due by us on the 30th instant on account of our loans on property, as I think it best that you should know how matters stand before the due date.

You must be quite aware that shipments made to London during the latter end of last year resulted worse than could possibly be anticipated, and consequently our liabilities have increased, instead of diminished, as I expected and hoped they would. In the face of this, and being quite unable to obtain payment of monies due to us by Chinese, I must at once frankly confess our utter inability to pay the Tls. 10,000 on 30th inst., and see no chance whatever of being able to do so, even should you extend the time for payment.

Under the above circumstances, I sincerely hope that you will agree to take over the premises, shares, &c., and relieve us from our responsibility, as otherwise we shall have no alternative but to go through the Court, which I feel sure you will not wish to force us to.

I have spoken to Carnie on the subject, and told him our true position. Should you wish it, I will be very glad to allow him to inspect our books prior to your deciding finally regarding our loans.

The value of our Properties I make as under:—

Lot 14, with Dwelling-house, &c.	Tls.	15,000
Gingel Property (rent 1,600 Tls. per an.)	„	8,000
4 China Fire Shares, with premia	„	4,000
3 North China „	„	7,000
	Tls.	34,000

I regret very much having to write the foregoing, and only wish that I was in a position to fulfil the agreement between us.

Believe me,
Yours sincerely,
(Signed) W. G. GORDON.

To W. Cameron, Esq.,
Shanghai.

Reply to letter, dated Shanghai, 18th June, 1867, which I received about 24th June at latest:—

Per *Hiroto*.

My dear Gordon,

I have yours of the 13th, which I have shown to Mr. Lawrance. We are very sorry you cannot pay up the first instalment, as it leaves us no alternative but to bring matters to an issue, whatever the consequences may be. Mr. Carnie has instructions to press for payment; and if you cannot meet it, things must take their course. It is quite out of our power to give you a release in the way pointed out. A release must come through the Court of Chancery on the recommendation of the Official Liquidator, who of course would look for some *quid pro quo* beyond the securities already held by the bank.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) W. CAMERON.

W. G. Gordon, Esq.

Letter to John S. Mackintosh, Esq:—

Per *Hiroto*.

HANKOW, 25th June, 1867.

My dear Mr. Mackintosh,

I am very sorry to have to tell you that I have just received notice from the Commercial Bank of their intention to press for payment of certain loans on property made to us, and which fall due on the 13th inst.

I think it right to let you know, in the interests of the Company, that I fear we shall have no alternative but to arrange with our creditors, in order that you may take the necessary steps for carrying on the business of the Company. I remit you fully by this steamer, and will send draft for the premium on each steamer hereafter, in order to avoid any possibility of trouble.

Mr. Jerdein goes down by this steamer to endeavour to obtain the agency, and I will be very much obliged, indeed, if you will use your influence to obtain it for him. Should he be appointed he will take on Mr. Green as Insurance clerk at once, so that there will be no trouble in carrying on the business as heretofore. Jerdein & Co. have a capital business connection, and are likely to contribute largely to the Company.

I am very sorry that our Land speculations, made several years ago, should have proved so disastrous.

Yours very sincerely,
(Signed) W. G. GORDON.

To John S. Mackintosh, Esq., Shanghai.

The last contract for Tea I entered into was on 24th June. Some of these were the 12 chops which I did not get. I stopped payment on 28th. I did mention to Mr. Meilhurst on 25th the probability of my being obliged to come into this Court. After the 25th the value of the Tea purchased by me and not paid for was taels 28,000, and delivered. I cannot swear that I did not pay away a portion of the advances received from the Chartered Bank and Mercantile Bank on Teas in June, in payment of loans on goods hypothecated to the banks sold by me previously, and of which I had applied the proceeds to some other purpose; neither can I swear that I did not. As we have no special accounts, all payments and receipts have been made through the bank. 50 bales Long Ells were hypothecated to Chartered Bank, sold to Chong Sun. Bank orders were paid for these. The Chinaman paid us nothing. We received the money through the compradore. When paid, we did not know on what account. On 25th or 26th June, the compradore did inform us that the money had been paid on account of this contract, taels 2,980. We did not release the goods then. We don't post our cash-book daily. Before our failure we were aware that the money was paid for these Long Ells. This Chinaman does not appear as a creditor. Our compradore does. All payments received by our compradore are paid into the general account, and afterwards appropriated to their respective accounts. I don't know whether Reid & Co.'s account is correct or not. I know that Reid & Co.'s claim is for losses on Teas shipped. Most of our Teas were shipped to Ashton & Co. through the banks; Blain, Tate & Co. and Thorne Bros. & Co. had each a proportion of the shipments, and had they realized invoice value they would have been sufficient to pay the drafts against those shipments and their claims against us. A great many of our payments in June were against drafts drawn from Shanghai. I remitted Bahlmann & Co. taels 6,000 for goods sold in December and January. Awei was paid taels 15,000 on account of loans granted us from time to time without security. Awei is a debtor to the estate for a small sum. I can't swear that the proceeds of the goods hypothecated in the month of June to banks were actually applied in payment of those loans. Probably a portion of taels 140,000 unaccounted for may have been applied in payment of these loans. As these goods did not always realize their value, I can't say what the difference may have been between the loans granted on the goods and the proceeds. I stated in letter, 29th June, to North-China Insurance Company, that certain premia would be paid them by Chartered Bank when they heard of certain bills being accepted in Shanghai. I think the amount is about taels 7,000. I bought a draft from the Chartered Bank, and remitted same to the North-China Insurance Co. The payment of this draft depended on the acceptance of certain of our bills in Shanghai.

The claims of our unsecured creditors amount to taels 313,238, secured creditors taels 546,929; against which there are Teas, &c., as security, costing taels 638,560, according to statement. I have not heard of the sale of the securities, or what they netted. Besides our book debts, Tls. 158,000, our only assets are our furniture and wines. I include in the assets Tls. 11,000, which the Chartered Bank refuse to pay. I also include Tls. 4,230 and Tls. 15,800, due from G. G. Gordon; whether good or bad, I cannot take it upon me to say. Can't say what Nichol Latimer & Co. will pay. As to Ahone's debt, Tls. 37,000, I can't venture an opinion as to whether it is worthless or otherwise. Asing, Tls. 11,000, whose balance had been written off and re-transferred, is now dead. Sam Shing, Tls. 3,400, is also dead. Sun Wo, Tls. 12,000, I have not seen for some time. Johnstone Smith, Tls. 3,700, is not in China; he has owed the money for three years. J. Mackellar, Tls. 1,000. Land at Chinkiang, valued at Tls. 2,000; don't know its present value. I can't point to any Chinaman on the list of debtors whom I can state to be perfectly solvent.

Court adjourned till 10 A.M. next day.

September 10, 1867.

Mr. Gordon recalled.—By Mr. Myburgh.—The loan to Higson was contracted on 2nd May. It was a loan on security, but what security none of my books show. Aitken's loan was contracted on 25th March. No records of security in any of my books. I believe they had the security of goods. I can't tell whether the goods, or any portion, were in my possession. Can't say whether I had godown orders. I can give no information at all in the matter. We have had a godown order book; one handed in was last in use. We have no records of any godown orders handed to the banks; we kept no record of our bank loans further than that in the bill book. I do not keep files of godown orders received from the banks. In the month of June I have no idea of the number of godown orders received from the Chartered Bank and Chartered Mercantile Bank. I don't file these orders. In the month of June I am unable to say what quantity of goods were delivered without godown orders from the banks. I can't say whether I delivered 500, 400, 300, 200 packages of goods from my godowns against godown orders from the Chartered Bank; I have no idea. I managed my financial business myself, with my brother. The observations as to godown orders are for all godown orders. On 23rd June the amount of our outstanding loans with the Chartered Bank was one loan for Tls. 12,500. The loan was not due till 30th. The money was paid into the bank on account of this loan on 27th June. We received the money for the goods on 27th, and paid it into the bank. Our compradore makes all contracts for us. These goods were hypothecated against this loan. I can give no definite account of any previous loans. I can't say when the goods hypothecated to the Chartered Bank were removed to Jerdein & Co.'s godown. I have no idea when the goods were removed. To the best of my belief, no bank has before removed goods from *our godowns*. I decline to answer whether *I thought* the proceedings of the Chartered Bank unusual or not. (The Court ruled that this was an improper question.) I never knew the Chartered Bank remove goods from our godown before. I did not ask the reason for its being done on this occasion, neither in writing or otherwise, to the best of my belief. I am unable to say how many packages of goods under lien to the Chartered Bank were in our godowns on the day of suspension. I can't say whether the Chartered Bank have or have not taken any goods out of our godowns since our suspension. I can't say when I was last in my godown. Whether there was some Tea in our godown on the day of suspension, I can't say. I can't say we had any afterwards. We have had Teas in our godowns for several months past. I have no record whatever of the chop or chops so stored; I can't say whether one chop or many. I do not know that any particular parcel of Tea went out of our godown after our suspension, but I have heard since that one parcel did go out, I have no reason to suppose that it did or did not. Our books do not tell me to whom the Tea belonged; I have not heard to what individual Chinaman it belonged. Put it through a broker. I had a parcel of wines, which have been sold for the estate. Part were stored in Jerdein & Co.'s godown, and part in our own. The part in our godown was removed to Jerdein & Co.'s. I sent them there, not because there was no room in our godown, but because they were not paid for, and therefore belonged to the shippers. They were sent to Jerdein and Co.'s godown to protect the person from whom they were purchased. There was no loan on the wines. I have no idea of the date I sent them to Jerdein and Co.'s; have no record whatever. Cash book was kept in my own handwriting. The number of pages in my handwriting in the months of May and June are 12, and 25 pages in the handwriting of others. The majority of payments against loans were not in my handwriting; still, I cannot give any more specific account regarding them than I have done before. Six of the payments in June against loans are in my handwriting. Awei's loan was contracted in January, February, and May. The original loan was in October.

(Mr. Gordon's examination concluded.)

J. H. Evans sworn.—By Mr. Myburgh.—My name is Joseph Henry Evans. I am a merchant and commission agent, and one of the Creditors' Assignees of the estate. With Mr. Crawford's assistance, Mr. Hutchinson and myself have examined the books of Mackellar & Co. There was a nominal balance of Tls. 30,000 on 30th June, 1866, at credit of capital account; but Mr. Hutchinson and myself, after looking at the books and making enquiry of Mr. Crawford, come to the conclusion that there was a deficit of Tls 40,000 to 50,000.

At Cr.	Tls.	Tls.
Capital Account	30,000	
J. Mackellar	27,300	
W. G. Gordon	14,900	
Property, valued	20,000	
		92,200
At Dr.		
Bad Debts	41,605	
J. Mackellar	8,976	
W. G. Gordon	8,976	
Commercial Bank Loan	50,000	
Mrs. Gingel Loan	30,000	
		139,557

Thus showing a deficit of Tls. 47,357

The books show that at that time they are interested in Tea shipments. I believe the whole or greater part of these shipments turned out losing ones. I believe their commissions would pay expenses from 30th June to May, but not cover the losses of which they had advices. They were hopelessly insolvent on 1st May, to best of my knowledge. I did not say to Gordon that I would not appear in Court. I might have said to him that I would not cross-examine him, because I objected to do it myself—not because I thought he should not be cross-examined. The advices of the Shanghai Tea market have been unfavourable throughout the season. In my opinion there was no chance of making profits on shipments of Tea to Shanghai after those advices. On behalf of the majority of the creditors, I have given you authority to oppose Mr. Gordon's discharge until such time as the accounts are thoroughly explained.

By W. G. Gordon.—I did not state most positively to you in my office that nothing would induce me to come into this Court, and gave reason that so much odium has been cast upon me through my connection with your affairs; in consequence of which you proposed a private examination. I could not have done so, because I was aware that, having accepted the Assigneeship, I was in duty bound to appear here. I was aware at that interview that I should be compelled to appear, unless I resigned the Assigneeship. I never agreed with Mr. Hutchison that neither of us should go into Court.

Mr. Hutchison sworn.—By Mr. Myburgh.—My name is Alfred Hutchison. I am an Assignee of this estate. Mr. Evans and myself stated to Mr. Gordon that we would not appear in Court for the purpose of cross-examining him. The reason was that we were so dissatisfied with the manner in which the evidence was given in the case of the Chartered Bank, that we thought we could not do justice to the creditors at this examination.

By Mr. W. G. Gordon.—I said in your own house that I would not appear to cross-examine you. I mentioned that Mr. Evans was quite of the same mind. We had a conversation together about not cross-examining you. I don't know that I assigned any reasons. I said I would not on any consideration appear in Court. I can't swear that I did or did not assign any reasons.

Mr. Gordon addressed the Court.—Before applying for my discharge, I should wish that Mr. Crawford be examined as to the state of the books and accounts. Applied for his discharge.

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Mr. Mybrugh said :—Happily it not unfrequently falls to the lot of members of our common profession to be called upon to perform duties which enlist our largest sympathies, elevate us as men, and dignify our profession; but unhappily it occasionally devolves upon us to perform duties of such a painful character that we would shrink from them if we could; but as advocates we have no option. I refer to those cases in which, in the vindication of the rights of our clients, and in demanding reparation for their wrongs at the hands of the wrongdoers, we have, in the faithful and conscientious discharge of our office, to lay bare the darker side of man's nature, and to expose recklessness, an utter absence of principle, and fraud. This, I regret to say, is my duty in the present case, which the investigation which has just terminated shews to be in its effects one of the most disastrous bankruptcies, and, in a moral point of view, one of the most barefaced which, in the annals of the China trade, have sullied the English name. This language is strong, but it is not too strong; and I do solemnly assure you that it is used neither lightly nor unadvisedly. I undertake, before I have done, to make good my position, and to prove that this is one of the most disastrous bankruptcies and one of the most deliberate frauds which have ever been brought to the notice of any Court in China. There is a rumour to the effect that the bankrupt, Gordon, exercising the privilege which all British subjects enjoy, of obtaining counsel and advice from their Consul, has gained your ear, and poured into it statements which have partly influenced your mind; but so long as I believe in the integrity of British Judges, and in the just and impartial administration of justice by British tribunals, I will not believe that any statement made to you by the bankrupt out of this Court will be permitted to have the slightest influence upon your mind. I am satisfied that the most patient consideration will be given to the facts which have been elicited in the course of this investigation, that you will attach such weight to my arguments as the importance of the case demands, and that your decision will be a just one.

I am instructed by the Creditors' Assignees, the North China Insurance Company, the Commercial Bank Corporation, and the whole body of Chinese Creditors, to oppose most strenuously the application for his discharge which has just been made by the bankrupt. I congratulate Mr. Gordon on the narrow escape he has had from being indicted for a misdemeanor under the Act, and I congratulate him on the lenity which characterizes these proceedings; and I wish the Court clearly to understand that, whilst waiving a criminal prosecution, we ask the Court, in making its order, to give due weight to the fact that the bankrupt has been guilty of a misdemeanor, in that, within six weeks of his bankruptcy, under the false colours and pretence of carrying on business and dealing in the ordinary course of trade, he obtained on credit from his numerous creditors large quantities of Teas with intent to defraud. There is abundant proof of this fact. Everything shews conclusively that the bankrupt, at the time when he embarked upon these large operations, was hopelessly insolvent—that he had been hopelessly insolvent for a year—that he owed the Chartered and the Chartered Mercantile Banks large sums of money on loan account—that he had disposed of goods hypothecated to the banks as security for these loans and had misappropriated the proceeds, and that when the Chinese banks called in their orders upon which he had been trading since January last; and when pressed by the banks, and not daring to express the truth, and as the only way of getting out of his difficulties with the banks, he determined to rob the unfortunate Chinamen. That these are facts, and fair inferences from facts, I maintain strongly. No other theory than the misappropriation of the goods hypothecated to the banks will account for the bankrupt's determined reticence and feigned ignorance as to the payments made in the month of June up to the date of his suspension, on a so-called loan account, and amounting to over Tls. 90,000; and this leads me to say of the manner in which the bankrupt gave his evidence, that never in the course of my experience have I seen in the witness-box a more shuffling witness, when ignorance or forgetfulness suited his purpose. If I believed in Mr. Gordon's ignorance of every one of these payments, I should have to pronounce him the most incompetent man of business in the place. But there is no doubt of Mr. Gordon's ability. Would that there was as little of his honesty!

The Assignees and the Creditors, however, for practical purposes, and whilst submitting that the bankrupt has been guilty of a misdemeanor, oppose his discharge upon three out of the six grounds enumerated in the 159th section of the Act—viz., first, having carried on trade by means of fictitious capital; secondly, not having, at the time when he contracted his Chinese debts, any reasonable or probable ground of expectation of being able to pay the same; thirdly, having embarked in rash and hazardous speculations. And I ask that no order of discharge be granted to the bankrupt; or if an order be granted, that a condition be annexed making all his after acquired property subject to his debts, or that the Court sentence him to imprisonment for a year.

Mr. Mybrugh then proceeded to argue that the bankrupt had committed the offences above enumerated, each one in itself constituting a distinct ground of opposition, and subjecting bankrupt to the punitory powers of the Court. He laid great stress on the fact that the bankrupt had admitted in the month of April his inability to pay the instalment due to the Commercial Bank, and that he had written to the liquidator of the bank on the 13th June stating that he would have to go through the Court unless he obtained an absolute release. From April to May the state of his firm's affairs become daily more precarious; and notwithstanding unfavourable advices from Shanghai, and although he has not a cash to his name, he purchases and ships tea to the extent of Tls. 600,000. After the 18th of June, when he had written to say that he must pass through the Court—after the 22nd, when he had received a reply giving him to understand that he would be pressed by the liquidator for the bank—he still continued to obtain from the Teamen their goods. If there be any doubt as to his conduct previously to these dates, there can be no reasonable doubt as to his conduct subsequently. Obtaining goods upon credit was, under the circumstances, a deliberate fraud. The bankrupt had—could have had—no reasonable or probable ground of expectation of being able to pay the vendors. Of the Tls. 250,000 owing to Chinese, the margins would have been appropriated by Mackellar & Co.'s constituents to whom the firm was largely indebted; the balance had been swallowed up in payments on loan accounts to the banks and a few favoured creditors. Every one of these payments was fraudulent, as they were premeditated.

In conclusion, Mr. Mybrugh said that he asked, in all seriousness, for the severest punishment the Court could inflict. He trusted that the Court, by its order, would shew the deluded Chinese, the officials who had interested themselves on their behalf, and the mercantile community, that in an English Court such recklessness—such gross commercial immorality—such fraud as the investigation disclosed—would not go unpunished. He asked this in the interests of morals, trade, and in the interest of every honourable merchant. He believed that the Court would not, by its order, say that the bankrupt was a man who could in future hold up his head amongst honest and honourable merchants. He had made a bed for himself; let him lie on it.

The Court adjourned till 10 A.M. next day.

September 11, 1867.

Private letter of Mr. Mybrugh's read, in answer to which Mr. Gibson read a paper, and the explanation accepted.

Mr. John Crawford read his report of accounts as they stand in Mackellar and Co.'s books. (see post)—To the Court—Any information I got in making up the accounts was from Mr. Gordon. The books gave none regarding loans, bankers' orders or securities. I speak of the accounts as book accounts merely.

By Mr. W. Gordon.—I did not estimate the value of assets on 30th June. I would not take it upon me to value the assets.

To the Court.—Want of necessary information would be my reason for not doing so.

Mr. Gordon requested that he might be allowed three days to prepare his defence. Mr. Mybrugh objected, as the application was unreasonable.

The Court adjourned till 10 A.M. on Friday, afterwards altered till 4 P.M. on Thursday (next day.)

September 12, 1867.—4 P.M.

Mr. Gordon requested to call Mr. Macreath as a witness.

Mr. Macreath sworn.—By Mr. Gordon.—I am Manager of the Chartered Bank. I have been in the habit of making loans to Mackellar and Co. I never made a loan without having goods or banker's orders. I have no reason to believe you ever disposed of such securities without first liquidating my claim. To my knowledge, Mr. Maccall, when here, made no threats alluded to by Mr. Mybrugh. He did not inform me of ever having done so. I have no fault to find with the securities lodged with the bank from time to time.

By Mr. Mybrugh.—Mr. Maccall was here either the end of May or beginning of June. I had no reason to suppose that Mr. Maccall came to Hankow for the purpose of enquiring into Mackellar and Co.'s loans. (The Witness objected to this question, not because he was unable to answer it, but because it was a breach of confidence towards his employers.) I swear that Mr. Maccall did not advise me that he was coming here on such business. (The witness objected to this question on a similar ground.) I had no correspondence with Mr. Maccall on the subject. In the month of June, before Mackellar and Co.'s failure, Mr. Maccall did not write to me to remove certain goods from Mackellar and Co.'s godown. We had nothing more than a general correspondence about loans against goods in the godowns of the acceptors. I have no distinct recollection of the date I removed goods from Mackellar and Co.'s godowns. It was four or five days before the stoppage. I have been in Mackellar and Co.'s godown since January last, a dozen times. The only reason I had for removing goods from Mackellar and Co.'s godown was the general correspondence I had with Mr. Maccall, whose wish it was that all goods should be removed from godowns of acceptors, and Mackellar and Co.'s names were mentioned among others.

Mr. Gordon stated here that he would call on Messrs. Maxwell, Higson, Aitken, and Wood, if necessary, with reference to loans; but their evidence would be similar to that of Mr. Macreath.

Mr. Mybrugh said it was quite unnecessary, as he had no charge against Mr. Gordon for false entries in this books.

Mr. Jerlein sworn. By Mr. Gordon.—Mr. Evans said words to the effect that he would not appear again in Court in this matter. I heard the remarks in my own house about two Sundays ago.

Mr. Gordon then made his defence.

Your Honour,—You will appreciate the difficulty of my position; my discharge being opposed by the leading Barrister of Shanghai, urged on by two gentlemen, whose evident desire is, and now shows itself to be, to prevent my obtaining such honourable discharge, which I conscientiously feel I am entitled to, even though not denying that faults may be found in, and objections be made to, the details of Mackellar and Co's course of action prior to their Bankruptcy: yet I know that my conduct has always been honest and straightforward, and that I stand here more the victim of circumstances than by any fault willingly committed; and my course of action, however mistaken with regard to judgment, has always been dictated by a desire to benefit all concerned.

I stand alone here, without any assistance, any forewarning of this opposition, and without the customary legal advice accorded on such occasions, to aid against the talent arrayed against me.

I am placed at a double disadvantage—first, with having to contend with Mr. Mybrugh, whose volubility of speech, and powers of vituperation, no one having heard his address can dispute; and secondly, from having the misfortune of being opposed by such a man as Mr. Evans—a man whom, I think, I have proved to the satisfaction of the Court to be untruthful and unworthy of credence, whose character is too well known in Hankow to require any comment from me.

I would mention that Mr. Evans and Mr. Hutchison, under the garb of professed friendship for me, have, for the past month, as I now well know to my cost, been endeavouring to obtain particulars that could possibly tell against me; and I have no hesitation in stating, that, next to the hope of receiving remuneration from the Chinese Creditors for whom they acted, my entire and utter ruin has been their sole aim.

Mr. Mybrugh opposes my discharge on account of Chinese Creditors, because he accuses me of deliberately taking their money to pay my foreign Creditors; but the anomaly is that Mr. Mybrugh also opposes on behalf of foreign Creditors, because I did not do what Mr. Mybrugh accuses me of doing—viz., "take the money owing to Chinese, and pay my foreign Creditors with the same."

The learned Counsel referred to trading on fictitious capital. What is fictitious capital? Is not credit?—are not facilities for trade granted to any one, either in the shape of money or credit? And if so, what house in China does not trade on fictitious capital? I maintain that the monies and bankers' orders lent to my firm were no more fictitious than any credit granted to firms in China by houses in England. This being the case, I would state that with the facilities, the credit, and large commission business we had, and the amount of book debts either good or doubtful, it was not my province to declare myself insolvent until absolutely forced to do so, by circumstances over which I had no control, especially in a season when Teas were cheaper they had ever been for years past, and which every one was sanguine would prove a successful one.

Are there no houses in China, I would especially ask the Assignees, who have during the past ten years, to their knowledge, struggled through the one year more on fictitious capital, and with success in some cases? Did they not know that, had their purchases resulted badly, they would have been placed in a similar position to ours? and still, in their desire to avoid Bankruptcy, the risk was run, and some of the houses are still in existence.

Mr. Evans—who, I believe, admits that he is no book-keeper—although totally unconnected with our affairs, has taken upon himself, when on oath, to estimate our assets in June 1866, although debts, now doubtful, were not so then; while Mr. Crawford, a thorough accountant, in his evidence, declared his inability to make any such estimate.

LAND SPECULATIONS.

The Land Mania, prevailing not only at Hankow, but at all the ports in China during 1861-3, must be known to all residents during those years, as also the ideas formed as to the almost certain profit likely to accrue to those who were sufficiently fortunate to obtain a large interest therein. Towards the end of 1862, I (individually) was induced by the late Mr. Wiggins, then Manager of the Commercial Bank of India—a man admitted at that time to be the most sagacious banker in China, and having almost unlimited means at his disposal—to enter into a joint speculation with him in purchasing the land known as the "Ginger Property" on the distinct understanding that all matters of finance were to be arranged by Mr. Wiggins, and that I should not be called upon to find any portion of the money. Thus I maintain that this speculation of mine did not interfere with Mackellar & Co.'s business in the least.

To prove that the speculation was likely at that time to result well, I would mention that a portion of the property in question was sold at a fair profit; and other properties—for instance, Messrs. Fletcher & Co.'s, and the land now belonging to Smith Kennedy & Co—realised enormous profits, on the values ruling at the time of my entering into said speculation, in years subsequently.

In 1863, it was arranged that Mr. Mackellar and myself should take over Mr. Wiggins' interest in the property; the money being obtained from Mr. Wiggins, on behalf of the Commercial Bank, in the form of a loan, as formerly. This loan has gradually been reduced by us, and the balance now forms a portion of the pro. notes for Tls. 50,000, now claimed by the bank.

In the same year my firm built premises on their Lot No. 14 on the British Concession, at a cost of about taels 35,000, the same being paid for out of the profits of our business. This property was not mortgaged until the losses sustained during 1864 rendered it unnecessary to bring further monies into our business. The securities were then mortgaged to the Commercial Bank for taels 30,000, and would certainly have fetched more than this sum up to the end of 1865, as evidenced by the sale of Fletcher & Co.'s property. Although scarcely bearing on the case, I would mention that at the time of my leaving China in September 1863, I had a sum of £10,000 lent out on mortgage to different parties, quite irrespective of the firm, such monies being profit on land sold.

Capital.—Although only taels 30,000 nominally, the sums at credit of partners' accounts were equivalent to capital, as they consisted of nett profits of the business, transferred every six months, frequently amounting to taels 40,000.

Commissions.—I would merely refer to this account to show that since we commenced business at this port we have earned over taels 220,000—which will prove that we were not wholly dependent on our small capital for carrying on our business.

Losses.—On this head I need scarcely say that the principal have occurred through the enormous depreciation in Land. Also on Teas shipped last season. The average loss is sufficiently well known to all last year's shippers, as also to Chinese, to convince them on this point. Again, our losses through bad debts, both foreign and Chinese, have been extremely large. The nature of the former I need not refer to, but the latter consist chiefly of losses on Teas over and above margins, which we have been unable to recover from shippers. The majority of such debts have been made since June 1866. In addition to the above, I have now, individually, claims on various parties to the extent of taels 13,000.

I would point out the fact of our having purchased, each season, nearly one-fourth of all Teas sold here, and also that in every preceding year we have been in the habit of having large accounts running with Teamen, for periods of frequently six weeks, no anxiety for payment being evinced by them. The reasons for pressure this season are principally the exaggerated reports circulated, and the consequent withdrawal of facilities and stoppage of credit. I am sure it will be universally admitted that at present, in China, the majority of houses would be forced to succumb if facilities were drawn and pressure established.

Special Accounts.—I would draw attention to the fact that it it quite impossible in a commission agent's business, with twenty or more constituents, to keep special accounts—particularly at Hankow, where cash payments are not the custom of the port.

Loans.—I have been called upon for an explanation with regard to my running Loans. I had arrangements with the local banks, by which they held my promissory notes for one month, the security being changed from time to time as convenient to me, and according to the clearance of goods from my godowns, the amount of the securities being always kept up to the value of the promissory notes. These loans have invariably been obtained on goods, or bankers' orders unmatured; and if the goods have been delivered, the bankers' orders received thereon have either been paid into the bank or held to their disposal. I have explained thus far, but it must be apparent to the Court that this is a matter perfectly irrelevant to the proceedings, and one which concerns the banks only, who have found no reason to move in the matter. Great stress has been laid upon the fact of no record of the securities for these loans having been kept; but in a business like Mackellar and Co.'s, where goods were usually drawn against, and running loans were absolutely necessary, entailing the frequent and constant change of securities, no record was requisite excepting as to amounts, which appear to debit and credit of account. The custom of the port has always been to receive bankers' orders in payments for goods; these orders to be paid into general account with the bank, and cheques handed in payment for bills or loans at maturity.

In the evidence, Mr. Mybrugh laboured under a delusion with regard to loans, insisting on cross-examining the credit side of the account, and entirely ignoring the debit. But it is a matter of congratulation that your Honour, with your clear judgment, has made a point of examining the Accountant, Mr. Crawford, fully on this point.

The learned Counsel, in this address, asserted that I objected to give any information in my examination. He says that he considers I am a fool. He does me more than credit if he thinks I am possessed of such wonderful ability as to carry in my mind the date, quantity, and description of every package of goods delivered from our godowns; the securities for each loan, the amount of each banker's order received, and the balance of each account in our ledger. I lay claim to no such talent, and I doubt if any man possesses it.

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Commercial Bank.

I now come to an important point, and one to which Mr. Myburgh drew special attention. This point he deduces from private and confidential correspondence with Mr Cameron and Mr. Mackintosh respectively. This will surely be admitted by the Court to be a breach of confidence—one I certainly had not anticipated from such a quarter.

The Counsel proves that I received a private letter from Mr. Cameron on the 22nd June, informing me that he must insist on the payment of a sum of taels 10,000 on the 30th of that month; this being in reply to a letter of mine written on the 13th instant, urging a compromise. Great stress is laid on Teas having been settled by us after receipt of Mr. Cameron's letter to me, refusing further grace. But from my experience of bankers, and their appreciation of their own interests, I had hopes, strong hopes, and well grounded, that immediate action would not be taken, and those hopes were strengthened by a letter received from my senior partner in London, which I now produce (see post).

Knowing that leniency has been shown in other cases, and considering that my firm acted as agents for the bank, for a considerable time after our establishment here, and have always transacted our large business through them, I naturally expected some little consideration at their hands; and I considered that Mr. Cameron's threats were made in consequence of his non-belief in the statements privately conveyed by me to him, more particularly as I had received no official communication from the representatives of the bank, and have every reason to believe that the tenor of the Liquidator's instructions to their agent here was of a very different nature to that conveyed to myself.

I assert that it would not have benefited the bank in the smallest degree to force us into this Court for a sum of Tls. 10,000, considering that their securities could not be affected by any action taken by other parties.

I distinctly affirm that our stoppage was not directly occasioned by the action of Mr. Cameron, but by the return of our dishonored drafts from Shanghai, consequent upon the reports before referred to; which drafts were not received until immediately prior to our stoppage.

Mr. Myburgh remarked upon the nature of my assets. I believe that a book-keeper has to include doubtful as well as good debts in the assets. As to the debtors being dead, a debt can never die, though the debtor may As to the transfer of bad debts from profit and loss to list of assets, this was merely done to account as much as possible for the heavy liabilities.

I would remark that it seems to me that the Creditors' Assignees have not been perfectly well selected, seeing that the anomalous position which they hold as representatives of both debtors and creditors is scarcely calculated to be of benefit to the estate. This is clearly shown in the case of Woohong, Mr. Hutchinson's compradore, whose debit Mr. Myburgh appears to have accidentally overlooked, while scrutinising all other Chinese debts.

It seems to me that the whole gist of my case lies in the question. Did I go on in business too long, or did I not? Who is to settle the exact day or hour when a bankrupt firm is to suspend? Circumstances, and circumstances only. And, Sir, who, may I ask, are to blame if I did go on in business too long? Why, the foreign creditors, who now oppose my discharge. They had a remedy. Pressure on their part would have brought me down long ere circumstances did. But it did not suit them to press. And why? Because they hoped to be paid their claims out of money paid to the Chinese. They were disappointed, and therefore their opposition. If my conduct is bad, how immoral is theirs!

Sir E. Hornby gave a discharge to the bankrupt Robert Mackenzie, who was opposed for reckless trading. But as the opposers were the very banks who gave him facilities for reckless trading, the Judge stigmatised their conduct, and granted a clear discharge.

What object could I have, except the benefit of all, in carrying on business till I was stopped.

No one can consider it a pleasant position which I hold now, to stand here to be bespattered with foul abuse. (Stopped by the Court, and an apology tendered at Mr. Myburgh's request.)

I may have been foolishly sanguine, but even now I believe that all would have been well; no loss to any would have occurred, if the times had not been against me. At the beginning of the tea season, tea was cheaper in Hankow than I have known it, and statistics better in England. My credit was very good. I bought, you must see, for no other object than to make money for my creditors.

The means of paying the Tea-men for their Teas, if there had been a profit, however small, is not so difficult as the learned Counsel thinks. The Tea season lasts from May to January. A firm like ourselves would find no great difficulty in keeping Teamen out of a small portion of their Tea money until returns came from England, especially if buying as heretofore, and throughout the season. This becomes much simpler when the Tea is sold in Shanghai (at a profit); but alas for me, cheap as the Tea was here, it was, and in spite of a falling market, has continued to be, cheaper in Shanghai. I, for my part, do not yet give up our English shipments, and believe that they will yet result well.

Conclusion.

I have said my say, made my defence, and told a plain unvarnished story. I am not blessed with that towering eloquence of the learned Counsel for opposition. I have nothing to conceal, I therefore conceal nothing; and he who says I have, is wrong. I throw myself on the indulgence of the Court, and trusting that where I have missed points in my own defence that your Honour will help me, considering my being no lawyer, no orator, and without Counsel.

Some may say, that, so far, I have not expressed the slightest regret for the heavy losses of my creditors. I hate cant; but I do regret their losses. I may say that more sincere or heartful regret cannot be experienced by anyone. Promises made by me now would be mockery. But if the Court are gracious to me, and grant me my discharge, though I am now at the bottom of the ladder, I feel that I can yet rise again. And if kind Fortune smiles once more, no discharge granted by this Court will prevent my attempting to liquidate at least a portion of the debts of my firm; and no factious opposition, however unkind to me now, will ever prevent my doing that which I may consider just hereafter.

I consider myself particularly lucky in having to plead my cause before your Honour, because your logical and legal mind will have no difficulty in appreciating the merits of my defence. This might not have been the case if it had been my misfortune to appear before a Consul who was not also a Barrister-at-law.

Court adjourned till Monday at 10 A.M.

Monday, September 16th, 1867.

Reasons for Judgment.

This case of John Mackellar and William Grant Gordon (trading under the firm or title of Mackellar & Co.) is an exceedingly difficult and very responsible case. We have studied the evidence, and have attained the following results:

In the first place, the foreign firms, foreign and Chinese banks, and the Chinese brokers, which kept Mackellar & Co. up in their speculations and trade, are directly responsible for the fact of their Bankruptcy; but there were other firms, banks, and native brokers which did not do so, and they are, of course, irresponsible. At the very outset of our reasons for judgment we stigmatise, in conformity with the evidence adduced, with the utmost severity, those foreign firms, those foreign and Chinese banks, and those Chinese Tea brokers, which allowed, nay, assisted Mackellar & Co., to trade and to speculate far above the capital at the firm's disposal, or of any means at the firm's command. We can scarcely wonder at William Grant Gordon's want of judgment, when the foreign firms, foreign and Chinese banks, and Chinese Tea brokers, encouraged and abetted his rash speculations with loans orders, and goods The law is unable to take hold of them; and it must rest with their own consciences to affirm the morality, or the reverse, of those flagrant, unwarrantable, and unbusiness-like proceedings.

In the second place, we object to the way in which Mackellar & Co.'s subsidiary books were kept. The cash-book was lacking in information; and if it had not been that a first-rate Accountant was appointed by the Court, so it would have remained. No securities for loans, no records of godown orders, no files of these godown orders were at all to be had, for the very sound reason that none had been kept. Mr. Gordon replies to this objection by saying, that, among 20 or more constituents, such labor as this was unnecessary. But if the business had worked smoothly and satisfactorily, such information as this could be furnished at small expense. The principal books, however, are in proper order; and the learned Counsel, who opposed for the majority of creditors, "had no charge against Gordon for false entries in his books." But Mr. Evans, Creditors' Assignee, asserted in his evidence, that, "on behalf of the majority of creditors, I have given you (the learned Counsel) authority to oppose Mr. Gordon getting his discharge until such time as the accounts are thoroughly explained." The only accounts that require explanation is the cash-book, and that the Accountant has done; and the bill book, and that the Accountant could not do. The securities for loans, and the files of godown orders, do not exist. Gordon not only kept this information in 1867, 1866, or 1865 in the back ground, but he has kept this information back in his whole course of business as a general rule. However flagrant the proceedings on this point may be, we cannot prevent ourselves from thinking that Mr Evans has adjourned Gordon's discharge to the "Ides of March; for explanation cannot be given, as no information has been kept. We are very sorry to differ from one of the Assignees, but we dissent from such a proposal.

In the third place, W. G. Gordon's speculations betray not fraud, or any criminal misdemeanor; but they expose his want of judgment. His Land speculations; his purchases of Teas in previous years, at 2 or 3 taels per picul above every other merchant in the place, and that in a falling market at Shanghai and in England; his purchases of Tea this season, the immediate cause of Mackellar & Co.'s Bankruptcy; and even the keeping of his books, disclose a mind not lacking in force of character or in energy of will, but in business-like judgment. A man surrounded by difficulties, such as Gordon was, ought to have stopped long ago, although no pressure had been exerted against him. But the firms who assisted Gordon said nothing, the banks said nothing, the Chinese said nothing, during the whole of his career, till now.

It is impossible for Gordon, during the last two years, or for a longer period, not to know that he was in difficulties, and that unless trade revived, of which there was no visible prospect, insolvency must come as a matter of course. When he found himself in difficulties, not anticipating the future, he ought to have stopped.

In the fourth place, we think Gordon has committed a most grievous fault; and that John Mackellar, even though in England, ought to have known everything that Gordon did. But according to the evidence, the Court has no reason for accusing Gordon of any criminal charge; no fraud, no misdemeanor under the Bankruptcy Act, has been proved against him. He indulged in reckless speculations.

We will not imprison him; that would be a sentence of revenge, seeing that he has been guilty of no criminal charge. There is a far better plan of punishing a bankrupt—that is, to attach his property for a specific period.

Our judgment, therefore, is, that the assets, public and private, of John Mackellar and William Grant Gordon, be distributed among the creditors *pro rata*. That a discharge be granted to the bankrupts, coupled with this condition: that, during four years, the net profits in the business (balances to be produced every six months), personal and family expenses excluded, of John Mackellar and William Grant Gordon; or the salary, emoluments and property hereafter acquired by the said John Mackellar and William Grant Gordon, be divided into two portions—one half to go to the said bankrupts, and one half to go to the creditors; the one-half to go to creditors to be apportioned *pro rata*.

In case of appeal, we allow the said bankrupts to take the legal fees and witnesses' expenses out of their present estate.

In conclusion, we must express our sincere thanks to Mr. Crawford, the Accountant who wrote up the books.

Our warm acknowledgments are also due to Messrs. Price, Wood, and Ringer, who by their advice have done so much to assist us.

(Signed) John Gibson,
Barrister-at-Law,
Interpreter in Charge of H.B.M. Consulate:
Judge of the Court.

The Pacific Mail Co.'s steamer *Costa Rica* has arrived, with dates from New York to the 2nd and San Francisco to the 3rd September. The Co.'s new steamer *Great Republic* brought the mail to Yokohama, having made the run from San Francisco in twenty-two days.

The American barque *Vesta Vizie* has got on shore on the South Bank and been stripped and set fire to by wreckers. The Captain and crew were obliged to abandon her to escape them. The wreck and cargo (coals) have been sold at auction, for the sum of Tls. 425, which, we learn, the purchasers are hardly likely to recover.

In the collision case of the *Tientsin* v. the *Malacca*, judgment has been delivered in favour of the latter; the Court expressing an opinion that the *Tientsin* was much to blame.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 27th September, the wife of the Rev. J. Innocent, of a son

At Shanghai, on the 6th instant, the Wife of J. C. Coutts, Esq., of a Son.

At Nagasaki, on the 27th September, the wife of Adolphus A. Annesley, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on 30th Sept., the Wife of Mr. John Ritchie.

At Shanghai, 3rd instant, John Ritchie, aged 50 years.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per "Fung Shuey," from Hongkong, Messrs. Sinclair, W. Breed, B. Benjamin, and 25 Chinese. Per "Suwo-Nada," from Hongkong, Mr. M. C. Ogsten, and 34 Chinese. Per "Thales" from Nagasaki, Rev. Mr. & Mrs. Muirhead, Mrs. Ortman and family, Messrs. George, Walsh, Gwyn. Per "Belvidere" from Newchwang, Mr. E. M. Gudgeon. Per "China," from Hongkong, Messrs. Strainan, Hobert, and Vaulaison. Per "Costa Rica," from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Korn, Mrs. Gilfillan and two children, Rev. C. B. Inslee and Mrs Inslee and 4 Children, Messrs. McCaslin, Bennett, Farnham, Murray, Russell, Landstein, Brenier, Pelegrin, Lindsley, Fino and servant, Crump, and Walker. Per "Ying-tze-fei," from Tientsin, Dr. Sibbald, and Mr. Turnbull. Per "Hiroda," from Hankow—Messrs. Hyde, Wood, Tod, and Cunningham. Per Str "Dupleix" from Hongkong, Mrs. Lepicier, son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Hyver, Messrs. Scheuten, Rutyes, Van Avezoath, Julien, Motz, Buchheister, Evrard, Plessio, Krause, Bonneville, James, Lyle, Thomas, Baron de Meritens and 5 Japanese. For Yokohama, Messrs. Muller, Juillon, Meathien Andrico and Antonio.

Departed.—Per "Malacca," for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Searle, Messrs. Hughes, Case, F. de Filiscer, Englehart, and Marcus. Per "Osaka," for Nagasaki, Mrs. Mackintosh, Mrs. Maitland, Messrs. Adrin, Ogston, Vanlessen, Grant, Morton, and Masterro.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.				" "	°
Sept. 28 L. W.	8 44	12.01	South	1	b	30.22	74
" 28 H. W.	0.23	23.02	S. by E.	1	b	30.21	77
" 29 L. W.	9.26	11.10	SE by E.	1	b	30.24	76
" 29 H. W.	0.57	23.02	E. by S.	2	b	30.19	76
" 30 L. W.	9.44	12.00	N. E.	3	r	30.16	73
" 30 H. W.	1.38	23.01	E. by N.	3	r	30.11	74
Oct. 1 L. W.	10.16	12.04	NEby E.	3	r	30.13	74
" 1 H. W.	2.04	23.03	E. by N.	3	r	30.11	72
" 2 L. W.	10.36	12.09	NEby E.	2	r	30.18	74
" 2 H. W.	2.38	22.08	Z	0	r	30.13	76
" 3 L. W.	10.54	12.09	S. by W.	3	c	29.97	79
" 3 H. W.	3.14	21.06	W. S. W.	1	r	29.91	81
" 4 L. W.	11.08	15.01	NWbyW	5	c	30.08	72
" 4 H. W.	3.57	21.10	"	3	b	30.06	71

Explanation.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE under-signed are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

By Royal Command

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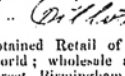
VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

RESPECTFULLY directs the attention of the Commercial Public, and of all who use Steel Pens, to the incomparable Excellence of his Productions, which, for Quality of Material, Easy Action, and Great Durability, will Insure Universal Preference.

Every Packet bears the Fac-simile of his Signature,



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PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

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These preparations are prefect palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion. In bottles and boxes, from 2s.

Pancreatic Emulsion
in 4 and 8 oz. bottles.

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Agents,—*Shanghai*—J. Llewellyn & Co.
30se-68 825 September 28th, 1867.

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1867.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			211,899.54	196.68	3.09	212,100.31	1,103.83	311.37	13,542.60	1,728.61	734.28	5,514.88	9,716.97	32,652.80
Albuera	Oct. 3	London	7,203.37	..	..	7,203.37	..	..	372.97	6.28	..	81.59	129.17	581.01
Allendale	" 4	"	3,220.00	..	..	3,220.00	210.00	..	382.04	24.19	35.61	137.72	424.45	1,214.01
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	222,322.91	196.68	3.09	222,523.68	1,313.83	311.37	14,307.87	1,759.03	769.89	5,734.19	10,261.59	34,447.82

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Sorts.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			4,921.04	..	14,896.65	19,817.69	..	96.03	419.23	253.00	253.08	..	99.01	1,168.35
Cadiz	Sept. 28	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	194.50	..	..	..	..	194.50
Glengyle	" 30	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	230.92	..	6.10	..	..	237.02
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	4,921.04	..	14,896.65	19,817.69	..	96.03	874.65	253.00	259.18	..	99.01	1,599.87

SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles.	To America.	To Hongkong & Coast Ports.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	14317	1903	162	306	20348	1899	22247
	..	..	..	219	..	..	..
Total	14317	4903	162	525	20348	1899	22247

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong. Export.	Hongkong. Re-export.	Hongkong. Tran-shipped.	Coast Ports. Export.	Coast Ports. Re-export.	Coast Ports. Tran-shipped.	Japan. Export.	Japan. Re-export.	Japan. Tran-shipped.	Total. Piculs.
Total as last Report		92.40	..	..	6,843.30	..	..	4,193.15	..	..	11,128.85
Warren Hastings	Sept. 26th	..	..	..	30.00	..	..	..	..	..	30.00
Gleam	" 26th	..	..	..	24.00	..	..	..	..	..	24.00
Eva	" 28th	..	..	..	334.80	..	..	..	..	..	334.80
Yung-Hai-An	Oct. 1st	..	..	290	..	..	..	..	..	..	290.00
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		92.40	..	290	7,232.10	..	..	4,193.15	..	..	11,807.65

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 21st, 1867.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	912½	912.50	85	102.00	70	84.00	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	32	32.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	5	6.00	..	..	..	..
Total	944½	944.50	90	108.00	70	84.00	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	21½	21.44	84	100.80	56	67.20	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chts.	Chinkiang. Wght.	Kiukiang. Chts.	Kiukiang. Wght.	Hankow. Chts.	Hankow. Wght.	Chefoo. Chts.	Chefoo. Wght.	Tientsin. Chts.	Tientsin. Wght.	Newchwang. Chts.	Newchwang. Wght.	Ningpo. Chts.	Ningpo. Wght.	Nagasaki. Chts.	Nagasaki. Wght.	Total. Chts.	Total. Wght.
Malwa	108½	108.63	39	39.00	54	54.00	5	5.00	32	32.00	212	212.00	61	61.00	..	..	511½	511.63
Patna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6.00	..	..	7	8.40	1	1.20	13	15.60
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10.80	..	..	9	10.10
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2.00	..	..	2	2.00
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	108½	108.63	39	39.00	54	54.00	5	5.00	37	38.00	212	212.00	79	82.20	1	1.20	535½	540.03

FREIGHTS

FROM SHANGHAI DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

Name of Vessel.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Voyage.	Rates.	Lay Days.	Remarks.
Spartan	British	Brig	213	To Tientsin	$ .30	18	Per picul.
Norfolk	"	Schr.	264	" "	$ .40	16	"
Belle	"	"	198	" "	$ .42	18	"
Kate Cleather	"	Barque	372	" "	$ .45	..	"
Alert	Ham.	"	252	" " and Swatow or Hongkong	$2450.00	35	In full.
				If from Tientsin viâ Chefoo "	$2700.00		"
				" viâ Newchwang or Hongkong	$3000.00		"
John and Pauline	"	"	374	To Tientsin, Newchwang and Swatow	$3000.00	35	"
				or to Tientsin and Swatow	$2450.00		"
Spray	Old.	Schr.	255	To Tientsin, Newchwang and Swatow	$ .55	30	Per picul.
J. H. Jessen	Pruss.	Barque	250	" " " " or Hongkong	$ .70	35	"
Constance	Dutch	"	350	Newchwang to Swatow	$ .28	22	"
The Colleen Bawn	British	"	386	" "	$ .29	24	"
Hing Hoi	Siam.	"	352	" "	$ .28	22	"
St. Mary	"	"	411	" "	$ .30	25	"
Diana	Old.	"	255	" "	$ .30	25	"
Rosella	British	"	283	" " or Hongkong	$ .30	25	"
Belvidere	"	Brig	238	" " "	$ .30	22	"
Alliance	"	Barque	338	" " "	$ .32	26	"
Chloris	Pruss.	"	340	" " "	$ .32½	22	"
Guantanamo	French	"	319	" to Hongkong	$ .29	25	"
Spartan	British	Brig	213	" or Chefoo to Hongkong	$ .19	18	"
Guiding Star	"	Barque	415	" to Swatow and back	$4000.00	46	In full.
Western Chief	"	Ship	750	To Foochow and back	$ 4.40	..	Per ton register.
Morse	"	"	630	" " "	$ 4.45	..	"
Sea Flower	"	"	1672	" " "	$4000.00	20	In full.
Lammermuir	"	"	1053	" " "	$6000.00	22	"
Gleam	"	Barque	291	" Keelung "	$1740.00	25	"
Nabob	Amer.	"	580	" Hakodadi "	$ .35	22½	Per picul.
Aurora	British	Brig	227	" " (viâ Chefoo)	$ .40	..	"
Sarah	"	"	185	" " "	$ .40	20	"
				" Yokohama	$ 700.00	15	In full.
Trebolgan	"	Ship	1171	" Puget Sound and back	Private terms.	60	
Siluna	"	Barque	430	" New York	"	..	
Caller Ou	"	Ship	674	" "	"	..	

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SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 9, 1867.

IMPORTS.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer the "*Great Republic*," brought the American and San Francisco mails to Yokohama, those for this Settlement came on in the *Costa Rica* arriving here on the 5th instant, the *Great Repub ic* conveyed several first class passengers and 650 Chinese in the steerage, besides some $500,000 and a considerable cargo of Flour, Potatoes and Butter. The French mail of August 19th came in on the morning of the 7th. The *Cambodge* had been detained 4 days at Galle for the Calcutta branch steamer, "*Meinam*" which had met with an accident. The *Cora Linn* and *Tamerlane* with general cargos arrived on Sept. 30th and Oct. 2nd respectively, and the following vessels, Coal laden, from Cardiff, *J. C. Munro* Sept. 30th. *Island Queen* and *Ensign*, October 2nd. From Sydney, *Ellon Castle* Oct. 2nd, from Shields, *Yeavering Belle* Oct. 6th. The *Eastward Ho* bound hither from Sydney was taken in tow on the 29th Sept. by the *Achilles* steamer, en route from this to Hongkong, the former vessel was on fire, her cargo "Coals" having been discovered smouldering on the 10th Sept.

SOFT GOODS.—The market has continued very quiet, very little doing in any description of Goods except.

Grey Shirtings, in which a fair amount of business has been transacted during the last fortnight at rates much on a par with those current last mail. At one time 8.4 lbs. Eagle Chop touched Tls. 2.67 per piece but this figure was not maintained, and the closing quotations of 2.55 at 2.60 for ordinary to best makes, may be taken as fairly representing the market, 7 lbs. are still in small supply, and asked for at last rates.

T.-Cloths.—Arrivals have been ample, and prices of fine cloth have a downward tendency, ordinary cloth is still worth Tls. 2 at 2.05 per piece.

White Shirtings.—Sales very small at last quotations.

Fancy Goods.—Have not improved in demand or value, and the usual enquiry for the northern markets has not yet set in.

WOOLLENS.—Small sales are reported of Camlets and Long Ells, but the rates paid continue to be far from renumerative.

METALS.—Iron, Nail Rod.—The market is without change. The vessels arrived having added but little to stocks, quotations realizable.

COALS.—The market generally is less active, and prices for most kinds rather depressed.

Cardiff, from ships' side	Tls.	14 *a* 15	nominal.
North Wales ,,	,,	14.00	,,
English ,,	,,	13	,,
Anthracite ,,	,,	13	,,
Sydney ,,	,,	*a* 10	,,
Japan ,,	,,	6.50 *a* 7.00	Sales.
Formosa ,,	,,	6	nominal.

SUGAR.—Holders decline to sell at present quotations. Imports for the fortnight 8,049. pcls. White. 35,676 Brown. Exports 3,655 White, 14,586 Brown.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Black Pepper, small demand, quoted Tls. 5.50 and White Tls. 10.00.

SANDAL WOOD.—A full supply arrived, and being offered at Tls. 3.60.

SAPAN WOOD.—None in stock.

RICE.—Shipments to the North continue, no local demand. Total export, Rice and Wheat to the North for the fortnight 40,829 piculs.

TIN.—Tls. 18.50.

LAND & HOUSES.—No improvement, nothing to report.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Grey Shirtings—				
7 lbs.	⅌ pc.	2.2.5	to	2.3.0
8¼ to 8½ lbs.	,,	2.5.5	,,	2.6.0
9 to 9¾ lbs.	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.5.0
White Shirtings	,,	......	,,	......
56 Reed	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.3.5
60 ,,	,,	2.4.5	,,	2.5.0
64 ,,	,,	2.5.5	,,	2.6.5
66 ,,	,,	2.7.0	,,	2.9.0
American Drills, 40 yds.	,,	4.2.0	,,	4.3.5
American Jeans, 30 yds.	,,	4.2.5	,,	4.5.0
American Sheetings, 40yds.	,,	4.2.0	,,	4.3.0
English Drills, 40 yds.	,,	4.0.0	,,	4.2.0
T-Cloths—				
6 to 7 lbs.	,,	1.6.5	,,	2.2.0
8 to 8.4 lbs.	,,	2.7.0	,,	2.8.0
Handkerchiefs, Blue	⅌ doz.	0.7.0	,,	0.8.0
Spotted Shirtings—				
White, 40 yds.	⅌ pc.	2.7.0	,,	......
Dyed, Assorted	,,	2.7.0	,,	2.9.0
Brocades—				
White, 40 yds.	,,	2.6.0	,,	2.6.5
Dyed, Assorted	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.1.0
Damasks, Assorted, 40 yds.	,,	5.0.0	,,	5.6.0
Chintz—				
Assorted, 28 yds.	,,	1.7.5	,,	2.2.5
Blue	,,	1.6.0	,,	1.7.0
Brown	,,	2.2.0	,,	......
Turkey Reds, 24 yds.	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.8.0
Velvets—				
Black, 22 in.	⅌ yd.	0.2.2	,,	0.2.3
Blue, 22 in.	,,	0.2.1	,,	0.2.2
Velveteens—				
Black, 18 in.	,,	0.1.5	,,	0.1.6
26 in.	,,	0.2.3	,,	0.2.4½
Camlets, English—				
S, 56 yds.	⅌ p.	13.2.5	,,	......
S S	,,	12.0.0	,,	13.0.0
S S S	,,	10.0.0	,,	......
Long Ells—				
Scarlet, 24 yds.	,,	7.1.5	,,	......
Assorted	,,	7.1.0	,,	......
Lastings, 30 yds.	,,	10.0.0	,,	12.5.0
Crape Lastings, 30 yds.	,,	5.0.0	,,	9.0.0
Crape Lustres	,,	4.2.0	,,	5.1.0
Orleans—				
Figured, 30 yds.	,,	4.2.0	,,	4.5.0
Plain, 30 yds.	,,	3.5.0	,,	4.5.0
Iron—				
Flat and Round	⅌ pl.	2.7.0	,,	2.7.5
Nail Rod	,,	2.8.0	,,	2.8.5
Hoop	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.6.0

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Lead	⅌ pl.	4.8.0	to	5.1.0
Tin Plates	⅌ box	6.0.0	,,	4.4.0
Steel	⅌ tub	4.4.0	,,	......
Flints	⅌ pl.	1.0.0	,,	......
Window Glass	⅌ box	3.4.0	,,	......
Pepper—				
Black	⅌ pl.	5.5.0	,,	5.6.0
White	,,	9.0.0	,,	10.0.0
Betel Nut—				
Cochin China		2.8.0	,,	3.2.0
Singapore	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.6.0
Rattans—				
Straits, common	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.6.0
Banjermassing	,,	4.1.0	,,	4.5.0
Sapan Wood—				
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.7.0
6 *a* 7 ,, ,,	,,	2.1.0	,,	2.3.0
Sandal Wood—				
South Sea Island	,,	3.4.0	,,	3.6.0
Malabar	,,	12.0.0	,,	12.5.0
Mangrove Bark—				
Singapore and Penang	,,	0.8.0	,,	0.9.0
Siam	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.1.0
Tin—				
Straits	,,	18.0.0	,,	18.5.0
Malacca	,,	19.0.0	,,	19.5.0
Rice—				
Arracan and Rangoon	,,	1.3.0	,,	1.4.0
Siam, Cargo	,,	1.2.0	,,	1.3.0
good to finest white	,,	1.2.0	,,	1.5.0
Saigon	,,	0.9.0	,,	1.3.0
Bengal, com. to middling	,,	1.0.5	,,	1.1.5
good to fine	,,	1.3.5	,,	1.5.5
Sugar—				
Black, Swatow and Amoy	,,	2.9.0	,,	3.2.0
Formosa	,,	2.7.0	,,	3.3.0
Brown, Hainan	,,	3.2.0	,,	3.4.0
Formosa & Amoy	,,	3.4.0	,,	3.7.0
Swatow	,,	2.6.0	,,	2.7.0
Canton	,,	2.8.0	,,	3.8.0
Manila	,,	2.4.0	,,	3.4.0
White, common to fair	,,	4.0.0	,,	4.4.0
medium	,,	4.8.0	,,	5.2.0
fine to finest	,,	6.0.0	,,	6.4.0
Coals—				
English	⅌ ton	13.0.0	,,	......
American Anthracite	,,	13.0.0	,,	......
Sydney	,,	10.0.0	,,	10.5.0
Japan	,,	7.0.0	,,	......

OPIUM.—*Malwa.*—Short arrivals by the mail steamer caused a slight advance on the rates we quoted in our last issue, but little business was done; and the receipt of unfavourable advices from the Northern and Riverine ports soon led to a fall. Rates are now quoted Tls. 532 *a* 535 for new and Tls. 545 for old, with but limited demand. Stocks are estimated, 2,864 chests.

Patna.—Rates have fluctuated much, although there has been good demand for this drug. Business was first done at Tls. 460 *a* 470 and rates once touched Tls. 478. A slacker enquiry and unfavourable news from the South caused a fall to Tls. 465; but the news brought by the French mail, on the 6th, of small supplies from India, caused another advance. Tls. 475 was yesterday's quotation. The stock is estimated at 281 chests.

	Malwa.		*Patna.*	
Stock on Sept. 19th, 1867	2,747	Chests.	320	Chests.
Imports since last Stocks	1,329	,,	301	,,
Total	4,076	Chests.	621	Chests.
Deliveries	1,212	,,	337	,,
Estimated Stocks on Oct. 7th 1867.	2,864	Chests.	284	Chests

EXPORTS.

BLACK TEAS.—A very small business has been done in Congous during the fortnight, the reported telegrams being somewhat contradictory, and written advices not in any way confirming the desirability of operating. Prices for the Teas bought, however, have been fully up to last mail's.

Settlements have been as follows :— Exchange 6s. 3d. and Freight £3 per ton.

3,400 chests common to fair Hohow & Oonam, at Tls. 14.7.5 *a* 17.5.0=0s. 11½d. *a* 1s. 1d.
3,700 ,, fair to medium Ningchow & Oopack, at Tls. 17.5.0 *a* 22.0.0=1s. 1d. *a* 1s. 3½d.

7,100 chests.

Reshipments, 700 chests. Stock 30,000 chests.

Total Settlements and Reshipments to date, 279,300 chests, against 244,200 chests last year.

GREEN TEAS.—A very large business has been done, American buyers, anxious to have something in the first ships, having at length entered the market. Prices were at first the same as last mail, and one or two settlements were made on very favourable terms, but latterly there was established an advance of fully one tael on good and fine kinds. The demand has been chiefly for the latter: most of the best chops have been now cleared from the market, but fresh arrivals of fine Teenkais are daily expected. Seng Seng Mow Kee is among the settlements, at Tls. 39, but it is inferior to last year's, both in quality and proportion. The Moyune Teas, which are now coming down fast, seem much inferior to last season's in quality. Shipments to England continue.

The fortnight's settlements comprise:—

11,400 half-chests Moyune, fair to finest ......Tls. 34.5.0 *a* 42.0.0=1s. 11½d. *a* 2s. 4½d.
2,500 ,, Fychow, fair to good.........Tls. 28.0.0 *a* 36.0.0=1s. 7½d. *a* 2s. 0d½.
22,800 ,, Teenkai, good to finest ......Tls. 35.5.0 *a* 40.0.0=2s. 0¾d. *a* 2s. 3d.
6,000 ,, Pingsuey, common to fair...Tls. 31.0.0 *a* 35.7.5=1s. 9½d. *a* 2s. 0½d.

42,700 half-chests.

Reshipments, 4,500 half-chests. Stock, 38,000 half-chests.

Total Settlements and Reshipments to date, 128,700 half-chests, against 98,300 half-chests to same date last year.

HANKOW.—Our latest date is the 3rd instant. The market had been quiet during the fortnight, but the stock being moderate in extent and unencumbered, the Teamen had been able to hold for former prices, and for some parcels of the common grades had obtained an advance of nearly one tael per picul. Settlements, consisting chiefly of fair Oopack kinds, at Tls. 14 to 15.2.5 per picul, amounted to 8,400 chests, contracts and Native shipments making nearly 6,000 chests more. Quotations are:—

Oopacks, common to fair.........13.2.5 to 16.7.5=1s. 0¾d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.
Oonams, common to fair Oonfa 14.0.0 =1s. 1¼d. ,,
,, common ....11.0.0 to 12.7.0=1s. 0d. to 1s. 0½d. ,,

Statistics for this and last season were:—

	Arrivals.	*Settlements.*	*Stock.*
1867-8	319,800 chests.	301,100 chests.	18,700 chests.
1866-7	340,600 ,,	335,000 ,,	5,600 ,,

KIUKIANG.—The steamer brings advices to the 3rd Oct.—*Black Teas.*—Nearly 7,000 packages had arrived during the fortnight, but no settlements had taken place, and all but 900 packages had been shipped to Shanghai. *Green Teas.*—Arrivals had continued to a very considerable extent, but many of the Teas merely passed through the port, not being offered for sale or even shewn. In all, 10 chops had found buyers, medium to fine Moyunes at from Tls. 27 to 33 per picul; holders being at the close very firm for fine to finest Teas, but ready to accept a decline in medium kinds. Statistics for this and last season are:—

	Arrivals.		*Settlements.*		*Stock.*		
	Black.	*Green.*	*Black.*	*Green.*	*Black.*	*Green.*	
1867-8	131,800	35,300	130,900	24,000	900	11,300	packages.
1866-7	95,000	16,700	95,000	16,300	nil	400	,,

Export *of Tea from* Shanghai and Yangtze Ports, (*in lbs.*)

To Great Britain, *direct*,—	*Black.*	*Green.*	*Total.*
Export from 1st June, 1867 ......lbs.	31,348,867	3,480,529	34,829,396
Sept. 25, "Achilles," (str.) to London ,,	44,008	814,377	858,385
,, 26, "Georges" ,, ,,	608,923	21,915	630,838
Oct. 4, "Albuera" ,, ,,	960,449	77,468	1,037,917
,, 5, "Allendale" ,, ,,	429,333	133,868	563,201
Total from 1st June 1867, to date ......lbs.	33,391,580	4,528,157	37,919,737
Against total Export same period 1866-7 ......lbs.	34,884,847	3,410,930	37,495,777
To North America,			
Export from 1st June 1867 ......lbs.	....	....	....
Total from 1st June 1867, to date ......lbs.	....	....	....
Against total Export same period 1865-6 ......lbs.	.. ..	2,726,223	2,726,223

SILK.—Early in the Mail but little business was transacted, with the exception of about 150 *a* 200 Bales, supposed to have been bought for the Bombay Market, Foreigners steadily holding off for a material concession in rates, which the Natives were unwilling to submit to;—subsequently however, observing the determination on the part of intending purchasers not to operate unless prices were much lower, the Chinese reduced their quotations; and in consequence a fair business has resulted during the past few days, the Settlements being estimated at 1,500 Bales. Prices paid show a reduction of—

Tls. 10 *a* 20 .... for Chops Tsatlees.
,, 20 *a* 30 .... for Market and Common Tsatlees.
,, 10 *a* 20 .... for Karshing Taysaams.
,, 10 *a* 15 .... for Hainings and Yuenfas.

and the Market closes weak at the quotations given below. The advance in prices paid last Mail for good Silks, has induced large arrivals, and consequently our unsold Stock has increased to 5,000 Bales.

	1867-68	1866-67	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Transactions since last mail are estimated at..	1,500	2,200	2,000	1,000	1,700	1,200	2,000	5,500
Total Settlements	14,000	13,000	25,500	13,500	15,155	32,900	21,500	29,500
Unsold Stock is estimated at	5 *a* 6,000	6,000	1500*a*2000	6,000	12,000	10,000	23,500	6,500

Total Export from 1st July 1867 to date,—

	Raw Silk.	*Thrown.*	*Coarse.*	*Japan.*	Total
Brought forward from last Report	12,005	69	...	1,459	13,553
Sept. 19th, "Dupleix" to Hongkong	1,828	...	...	286	2,114
,, 21st, "Aden," to Hongkong	944	8	...	...	952
Oct. 1st, "Yung-Hai-An," to Hongkong	37	...	...	...	27
Total	14,814	77	...	1,745	16,636
Season 1866-67	10 608	27	4	1,984	12,623

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Prices.—In Taels, are per picul of 133⅓ lbs. Duty paid: in Sterling, are per lb. Overland, all charges paid to England at Exchange, 6s. 2d. per Tl.

			London Value per lb 10th August, 1867.
Tsatlee,—Chop No. 1..........		None.	
" " 2..........	Tls. 530 *a* 545 p.pl.	28s. 6d. *a* 29s. 4d.p.lb.	30s. 0d. *a* 30s. 6d.
" " 3..........	Tls. 505 *a* 520 "	27s. 2d. *a* 28s. 0d. "	28s. 6d. *a* 29d. 6d.
Market " 3..........	Tls. 455 *a* 490 "	24s. 7d. *a* 26s. 5d. "	26s. 6d. *a* 27s. 6d.
" 4..........	Tls. 420 *a* 450 "	22s. 9d. *a* 24s. 4d. "	25s. 6d. *a* 26s. 0d.
" 5 & com.	Tls. 360 *a* 400 "	19s. 6d. *a* 21s. 8d. "	22s. 6d. *a* 24s. 0d.
Karshing Taysaam } Chop No. 1..........	Tls. 440 *a* 460 "	23s. 9d. *a* 24s. 10d. "	27s. 6d.
" " 2..........	Tls. 420 *a* 435 "	22s. 9d. *a* 23s. 6d. "	25s. 6d. *a* 26s. 0d.
" " 3..........	Tls. 390 *a* 410 "	21s. 2d. *a* 22s. 3d. "	23s. 0d. *a* 24s. 6d.
Chin Cum } .. 4, 5 & com,	Tls. 350 *a* 370 "	19s. 1d. *a* 20s. 2d. "	18s. 0d. *a* 22s. 0d.
Taysaam } Chop No 1..........	Tls. 410 *a* 430 "	22s. 3d. *a* 23s. 3d. "	None.
" " 2..........	Tls. 380 *a* 400 "	20s. 8d. *a* 21s. 8d. "	24s. 0d. *a* 25s. 0d.
" " 3..........	Tls. 365 *a* 375 "	19s. 11d. *a* 20s. 5d. "	23s. 0d. *a* 24s. 0d.
" 4 & com.	Tls. 340 *a* 360 "	18s. 7d. *a* 19s. 6d. "	18s. 0d. *a* 22s. 0d.
Yuenfa, and *Hainings*,...... } No. 1..........	Tls. 445 *a* 455 "	24s. 1d. *a* 24s. 7d. "	28s. 6d. *a* 29s. 0d.
" 2..........	Tls. 420 *a* 435 "	22s. 9d. *a* 23s. 6d. "	26s. 6d. *a* 28s. 0d.
" 3..........	Tls. 400 *a* 415 "	21s. 8d. *a* 22s. 6d. "	23s. 6d. *a* 25s. 6d.
" 4 & com.	Tls. 380 *a* 400 "	20s. 8d. *a* 21s. 8d. "	21s. 0d. *a* 23s. 0d.
Hangchow Tsatlee..................	Tls. 390 *a* 430 "	21s. 2d. *a* 23s. 3d. "	24s. 0d. *a* 27s. 0d.
Sewhings	Tls. 350 *a* 390 "	19s. 1d. *a* 21s. 2d. "	19s. 0d. *a* 24s. 0d.
Laeyongs .... Noml.	Tls. 340 *a* 350 "	18s. 7d. *a* 19s. 1d. "	20s. 0d. *a* 21s. 0d.
Szechuens, good	Tls. 350 *a* 360 "	19s. 1d. *a* 19s. 6d. "	None.
Do. med. & inf............	Tls. 250 *a* 270 "	13s. 11d. *a* 14s. 11d. "	None.

The P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "Sunda" has about 1,500 Bales China Silk engaged.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

There has been a limited business done during the last fortnight.

Owing to the trifling demand for Bank paper, Sterling rates have advanced from 6s. 2d. to 6s. 2½d., 4 months sight.

Bank Bills have been sold from 6s. 1d to 6s. 1½d.

Rupees on Bombay, 303. On Calcutta, 304. Francs, remt. 7 82½.

Draft on Hongkong, on demand 28½. 15 days private 29.

There was a belief that rates would weaken owing to the heavy arrivals of treasure from California; but as this treasure was shipped to Hongkong it had no influence on present market rates.

Dollars have recovered from their sudden decline and after being 72.20, close at 72.40.

Money on good securities 12 %.

On London	Bank Rate, sight,..................	5s. 11¼d.	per Tael.
	Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, ...	6s. 1¼d.	per Tael.
	Credits, " "	6s. 2¼d.	per Tael.
	Documentary and other Bills, 4 months' sight,...	6s. 2½d.	per Tael.
On Paris	—Credits, 4 months' sight Bank,..........	fcs. 7.82½	per Tael.
	Documentary, 4 months' sight, ...	fcs. 7.82½	per Tael.
On Calcutta	—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, ...	Rs. 304 per 100 Taels.	
On Bombay	— " " "	Rs. 303 " "	
On Hongkong	—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, ...	28¾ per cent discount.	
"	Private, 15 days' sight,..........	29 " "	

Bullion :—

Gold Bars.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 166 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

Bar Silver.—111.4 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

Mexican Dollars.—72.5.0.

Carolus Dollars.—74.5.0.

Copper Cash.—1,430 per Tael.

YOKOHAMA, OCTOBER 1, 1867.

IMPORTS.

The comparative inactivity in our Export markets keeping dollars still scarce in the native town, business has not been by any means brisk, a condition by no means improved by the bad weather which prevailed for most of the period. Stocks of our principal staples, are, however, light, and as the weather has every appearance of continuing steadily fair and reports of the Silk and Tea crops are still favourable. we consider the appearance of our Import market healthy.

In Yarns, 28—32s. are in full demand, but there are no good chops on the market; prices are very firm. Other counts have declined $1 to $2 per picul. For Grey Shirtings less enquiry has been shown and prices are nominally lower. Some damaged goods fetched proportionately very high prices at auction. Dyed Cottons are in much the same position as plain, prices nominal and enquiry small. Taffachelass we are glad to note is again in slight demand and prices have risen a trifle from the long ruling unsatisfactory figures. Black Velvets hold their own well: at an advance of 0.50 per piece.

Woollens remain as before, SS Camlets in slight demand, with the same preference for Black and Scarlet. All other Woolleas and Woollen mixtures and nominal and depressed, except Long Ells, in which some business has been done in the popular colours. Metals are dull.

The "Swanley" and "Fontenaye" have arrived with assorted cargoes.

The unsold stock of foreign Rice having been quite exhausted and no fresh supplies come forward, prices have again advanced. The appearance of the new crop of native grain, however, is remarkable good and we strongly advise shippers in China to excercise the utmost caution. The prejudice of the Japanese in favour of their own produce is unconquerable. Sugar is in somewhat better demand. We have to report a slight improvement in the price of brown. Nothing doing in Cotton.

Cotton Yarn—		Dollars.	
Nos. 16 to 24	₩ bs.	68.00 to	69.00
28 to 32	"	71.00 "	74.00
38 to 42	"	74.00 "	76.00
Grey Shirtings—			
7.0 lbs.	₩ pc.	3.20 "	3.30
8.4 lbs.	"	3.60 "	3.70
8.6 to 8.8 lbs.	"	3.70 "	3.75
White Shirtings—			
56 to 60 reed	"	3.50 "	3.70
64 to 66 "	"	3.80 "	4.00
68 to 72 "	"	4.20 "	4.50
T-Cloths—			
6.0 lbs.	"	2.25 "	...
6.8 to 7.0 lbs.	"	2.70 "	3.10
Turkey Red Cloth, 24 yds.	"	3.10 "	3.50
Spotted Shirtings—			
White	"	4.00 "	4.25
Dyed..............	"	4.00 "	4.30
Brocades—			
White	"	4.00 "	4.25
Dyed..............	"	4.00 "	4.30
Velvets—			
Black	"	10.50 "	11.00
Assorted	"	8.50 "	9.50
Chintzes..............	"	2.20 "	2.60
Handkerchiefs..............	₩ doz.	0.75 "	1.00

Camlets—		Dollars.	
S	₩ pc.	17.50 to	18.00
S S	"	16.50 "	18.00
S S S	"	14.00 "	15.00
B B B	"	17.50 "	18.00
Orleans—			
Plain..............	"	5.50 "	6.75
Figured..............	"	6.50 "	7.00
Mousseline de Laine—			
30 yds., 30 in..............	"	7.00 "	9.00
Long Ells	"	8.00 "	10.00
Lastings..............	"	13.00 "	15.00
Lustres..............	"	6.00 "	8.00
Blankets	₩ lb.	0.50 "	0.55
Iron Nail Rod	₩ pl.	2.50 "	3.00
Lead..............	"	6.00 "	7.00
Tin	"	16.00 "	19.00
Tin Plates	"	6.00 "	6.50
Cotton—			
Ningpo..............	"	28.00 "	29.50
Shanghai	"	27.50 "	28.00
Tientsin	"	25.50 "	27.00
Sugar, Canton—			
White, No. 1	₩	8.50 "	8.75
No. 2	"	7.50 "	8.00
Brown, No. 1	"	4.50 "	5.00
Rice (Foreign)	"	3.00 "	3.25
Sapan Wood	"	1.50 "	2.00
Rhubarb..............	₩ box.	7.00 "	...

EXPORTS.

Silk—		Dollars.	
Mybash and Sinshu — Best, offering ...	₩ pl.	820 to	850
Medium	"	750 "	800
Inferior	"	680 "	730
Koshu, best	"	720 "	760
medium	"	660 "	710
inferior	"	600 "	650
Ida, good, long hanks......	"	... "	...
inferior "	"	... "	...
Oshu, best, ...	"	780 "	825
medium	"	710 "	730
inferior	"	640 "	680
Sodai, best, ...	"	... "	...
medium	"	750 "	...
inferior	"	... "	...
Atchezen, best, ...	"	740 "	...
medium	"	... "	...
inferior	"	... "	...
Hatchojee, medium..........	"	... "	...
inferior	"	... "	...

Tea—		Dollars.	
Fine	₩ pl.	32.00 to	35.00
Good medium	"	28.00 "	31.00
Medium	"	26.00 "	27.00
Good common (nominal)...	"	23.00 "	25.00
Seaweed, fine cut green ...	"	5.50 "	6.00
" " brown ...	"	3.90 "	4.25
Large uncut green	"	3.00 "	3.40
" brown	"	1.60 "	2.00
Cuttle Fish, No. 1	"	12.00 "	12.50
" 2	"	11.00 "	11.50
Dried Shrimps	"	13.00 "	14.50
Mushrooms..........	"	45.00 "	48.00
Tobacco, No. 1	"	14.00 "	...
Gall Nutts	"	8.00 "	8.50
Vegetable Wax	"	16.00 "	17.00
Ginseng, (50 pcs. per catty)	"	1.50 "	4.20
Rape Seed	"	3.90 "	4.00
Rape Seed Oil	"	8.90 "	10.00
Camphor..........	"	22.00 "	23.50

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank 4 months' sight, 4s. 4¾d. to 4s 5d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 5¼d.—Credit Bills 4 months' sight, 4s. 5¼d. to 4s 5¾d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 6¼d. Documentary 4 months' sight, 4s. 5¾d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 6¼d. Shanghai.—10 days' sight, Bank 72¼ to 72½. Private Bills, 10 days' sight, 73 nominal. Hongkong,—10 days' sight, Bank 1 to 1½ per cent discount. Private 2 per cent discount, nominal. Boos, 321 to 321½.

FREIGHTS—To London, per sailing vessel, nothing loading. To New York do., £3 10s. per ton 40 ft. To San Francisco, per P. M. str., $15 per ton 40 ft. To New York, per P. M. str., $45 per ton 40 ft. To Hongkong and Shanghai, per sailing vessel, nominal.

HANKOW, OCTOBER 3, 1867.

IMPORTS.

The last issue of this report was prepared on the 14th ult., and during the interval, extreme dulness has characterized the trade of this port, and in almost every article lower prices have been established without leading to the demand usually current at this season. Money is very scarce among the natives, and the position of many of the banks and shopmen is considered precarious; in addition to which, the advices from the inland marts are very unsatisfactory, due in a great measure to the failure of the crops, through the long continued drought.

Grey Shirtings—		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
7 to 7½ lbs.	₩ pc.	2.3.2 to	2.3.5
8¼ to 8½ "	"	2.5.7 "	2.6.1
9 to 10 "	"	2.7.0 "	3.6.0
White Shirtings—			
56 to 60 reed	"	2.4.0 "	2.5.0
64 to 66 "	"	2.6.5 "	2.7.5
68 to 72 "	"	2.8.5 "	2.9.5
T-Cloths—			
6 to 6½ lbs. 32 in. wide...	"	1.7.5 "	1.8.5
7 to 7½ " 32 " ...	"	2.1.0 "	2.2.0
8 to 8¼ " 36 " ...	"	2.8.0 "	2.8.5
Drills—			
American, 40 yds.	"	4.1.0 "	4.4.0
English, 40 yds..........	"	3.8.0 "	4.2.0
Handkerchiefs, Brown ...	₩ doz.	0.8.0 "	0.8.3
Spotted Shirtings—			
White	₩ pc.	2.6.0 "	2.6.5
Dyed, Assorted	"	2.5.0 "	2.7.0
Brocades—			
White	"	2.7.0 "	...
Dyed, Assorted	"	2.9.0 "	3.2.0
Damasks—			
White	"	4.3.0 "	4.4.0
Dyed, Assorted	"	6.0.0 "	6.2.0
Chintz, Assorted	"	1.7.5 "	2.1.0
Velvets—			
18 in. Black	₩ yd.	0.1.6 "	0.1.7
22 in. Black	"	0.2.2 "	0.2.3
Orleans Cloth—			
Plain	₩ pc.	... "	...
Figured	"	4.3.0 "	4.7.0
Woollens—			
Spanish Stripes	₩ yd.	0.6.2 "	0.7.0
Habit Cloth	"	1.5.0 "	2.1.0
Medium Cloth..........	"	1.1.0 "	1.3.0
Broad Cloth	"	1.3.0 "	1.5.0

Woollens—Continued.		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
Camlets, English, S	₩ pc.	13.5.0 to	14.7.0
S S ...	"	13.0.0 "	13.3.0
S S S	"	12.0.0 "	13.0.0
B B B	"	18.0.0 "	19.0.0
Lastings	"	12.8.0 "	13.0.0
Long Ells—			
H H Scarlet	"	7.1.5 "	7.2.0
Assorted	"	7.2.0 "	7.3.0
G G "	"	... "	...
Scarlet	"	6.9.0 "	7.0.0
Metals—			
Lead	₩ pl.	4.8.0 "	5.1.0
Tin	"	19.0.0 "	20.0.0
Raw Cotton..........	"	19.0.0 "	21.0.0
Sugar—			
Brown, Canton	"	3.9.0 "	4.2.0
Amoy, &c..........	"	3.2.0 "	3.3.0
Manilla	"	3.1.0 "	3.3.0
White, No. 1	"	6.5.0 "	6.6.0
No. 2	"	6.1.0 "	6.2.0
Japan Produce—			
Seaweed, Long	"	3.6.0 "	4.0.0
Cut..........	"	7.0.0 "	8.0.0
Isinglass	"	36.0.0 "	39.0.0
Mushrooms..........	"	42.0.0 "	43.0.0
Cuttle Fish..........	"	9.0.0 "	12.0.0
Straits Produce—			
Pepper, Black	"	6.3.0 "	6.6.0
Rattans	"	3.8.0 "	4.8.0
Sandalwood, old..........	"	12.5.0 "	13.0.0
" new..........	"	3.0.0 "	5.0.0
Sapanwood..........	"	2.2.0 "	4.2.0
Opium—			
Malwa new..........	₩ ch.	572 "	578
old	"	... "	...
Patna—new, 490.0.0,......	"	... "	...

EXPORTS.

Oils—		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
Sow-yow, 63 catties	₩ tub	5.1.0 to	5.2.0
Hongkong-yow, 54 catties	"	5.3.0 "	5.7.0
Pa-Tong-yow	₩ pl.	5.1.0 "	5.4.0
Chayow	"	8.6.0 "	8.7.0
Tallow	₩ pc.	7.7.0 "	8.7.0
Fungus	₩ pl.	27.5.0 "	28.0.0
Wax—			
White	"	255.0.0 "	260.0.0
Yellow..........	"	55.0.0 "	63.0.0

		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
Rhubarb, Szechuen..........	₩ pl.	4.0.0 "	4.1.0
Tobacco—			
Green	"	35.0.0 "	40.0.0
Yellow..........	"	38.0.0 "	39.0.0
Leaf..........	"	6.8.0 "	7.0.0
Hemp—			
White..........	"	12.00 "	12.5.0
Green	"	9.6.0 "	9.7.0
Safflower, Szechuen	"	90.0.0 "	100.0.0

EXCHANGE:—On London, Bank Bills at 4 months' sight 6s. 1d. per tael; demand 5s. 11d. per tael. Interest on Loans 15 per cent per annum. On Hongkong, Bank demand 28½ per cent discount. On Shanghai, Bank demand 1⅞ per cent discount; Private 10 days' sight, 2 per cent discount.

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June to 5th Oct., 1867.

	S'ton & M'slles.
Adamson, W. R., and Co., ...	660
Barnet, Geo, and Co., ...	996
Birley, Worthington and Co.,..........	290
Blain, Tate and Co., ...	...
Borneo Company, (Limited)..........	...
Bourjau, Hubener and Co., ...	281
Bovet, Brothers and Co., ...	292
Bower, Hanbury, and Co., ...	1,966
Bradwell, Bloor and Co., ...	...
Brand, Monro and Co., ...	1,610
Carter and Co., ...	1,199
Chapman, King and Co., ...	89
Coutts and Co., ...	...
Cumine and Co., ...	116
Dow and Co. & J. H. Wright	615
Gamwell, F. R., ...	543
Gibb, Livingston and Co.,..........	603
Gilman and Co., ...	951
Glover and Co., ...	...
Gutschow and Co., ...	176
Heard, Augustine, and Co., ...	326
Hogg, Brothers, ...	512
Holdsworth, E.,..........	10
Holliday, Wise and Co., ...	191
Jardine, Matheson and Co.,..........	370
Jarvie, John, and Co., ...	218
Meynard and Co., ...	112
Milsom and Tod,..........	591
Nachtrieb, A., and Co.	30
Olyphant and Co., ...	...
Overweg and Co., ...	192
Petrocochino and Co., ...	165
Pustau, Wm. and Co., ...	402
Primrose and Co., ...	565
Reid and Co., ...	...
Reiss and Co., ...	354
Remo and Co.,..........	59
Rothwell, Love and Co., ...	10
Russell and Co., ...	680
Sassoon, David, Sons and Co.,..........	383
Scheibler Matthai and Co., ...	995
Shaw, Brothers and Co., ...	387
Siemssen and Co., ...	335
Skeggs and Co.,..........	502
Smith, J. M., and Co.,..........	39
Textor and Co., ...	960
Therie and Co., ...	70
Thorne, Brothers and Co., ...	...
Trautmann and Co., ...	160
Turner and Co., ...	...
Wilkinson, Alfred, and Co., ...	...
White, F. G., ...	93
Miscellaneous..........	510
Total Bales..........	19,008

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SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Sept. 28	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Sept. 27	General	Russell and Co
... 28	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow	... 26	do	Glover and Co
... 28	Adventure	H. M. S.	.....	Hickley	Nagasaki	... 24		
... 99	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow	... 27	do	Russell and Co
... 29	Fung Sui	Am str	775	Watson	Hongkong	... 21	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 29	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Put back			Russell and Co
... 29	Belvidere	Br bg	233	Morris	Newchwang	... 18	do	Borneo Company Limited
... 30	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 29	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 30	Suwo Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	... 26	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 30	John C. Munro	Br sh	775	Bamstar	Cardiff	May 25	Coals	Borneo Company Limited
... 30	Cora Linn	Br baq	499	Chant	London	June 12	General	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 30	Island Queen	Br baq	439	Dickson	Cardiff	Mar. 8	Coals	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 30	Lorelei	Prus baq	303	Inkermann	Hakodadi	Sept. 8	Sea Weed	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
... 30	Anna Maria	Br bg	271	Richard	Keelung	... 16	Coals	J. S. Baron
... 30	Belle	Br sch	198	Hill	Nagasaki	... 24	do	Master
Oct. 1	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 30	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 1	Thales	Br str	774	Bramwell	Nagasaki	... 29	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 1	Strathmore	Br baq	450		Freemantle	Aug. 14	Wood	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 1	Forfait	H.I.M.S.	.....		Hongkong	Sept. 21		
... 2	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Oct. 1	General	Russell and Co
... 2	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow	Sept. 29	do	Russell and Co
... 2	Osaka	Br str	417	Burdiss	Nagasaki	... 30	do	T. Kroes and Co
... 2	Ensign	Br baq	431	Duncan	Cardiff	May 24	Coals	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 2	Tamerlane	Br sh	764	Hughes	London	June 2	General	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 2	Madura	Br baq	314	Mathews	Newchwang	Sept. 23	do	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
... 3	China	Prus str	648	Müller	Hongkong	... 28	do	Siemssen and Co
... 3	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Tientsin and Chefoo	... —	do	Russell and Co
... 3	Ellon Castle	Br baq	348	Limmex	Sydney	Aug. 14	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 3	Maury	Ham baq			Newchwang			Order
... 4	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Oct. 3	General	Russell and Co
... 4	Emperor	Br baq	370	Dudley	Swatow	Sept. 13	Sugar	Frazar and Co
... 4	Ashnelot	U.S. G. B.	.....	Febiger	Hongkong v. Fuchau	... 20		
... 4	Cockchafer	H.M. G.B.	.....	Kerr	Cruise			
... 5	Ying-tze-fei	Br str	315	Drage	Tientsin v. Chefoo	Oct. 1	General	Trautmann and Co
... 5	Lamont	Br str	774	Spencer	Tientsin v. Chefoo	... 1	do	Russell and Co
... 5	Williamette	Chi str	176	McLeod	Nanking	... 1	Ballast	Chinese Government
... 5	Costa Rica	Am str	1917	Furbur	Yokohama v. Nagasaki	Sept. 28	General	Russell and Co
... 5	Hirado	Br str	1630	McQueen	Hankow & Ports	Oct. 2	do	Russell and Co
... 5	Express	Fr str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 4	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 5	Tardiff	H.I.M.G.B.	.....	Chanoine	Cruise			
... 5	Nora Criena	Chi str	180		Ningpo	... 3		Chinese Government
... 6	Prince Kung	Br str	125	Brown	Fuchau v. Ningpo	Sept. 28	General	Trautmann and Co
... 6	Moyune	Am str	706	G. Johnston	Hankow	Oct. 4	do	Russell and Co
... 6	Drache	Ham baq	446	Peterson	Fuchau	Sept. 26	Poles	Siemssen and Co
... 6	Yeavering Belle	Br baq	350		Shields	Mar. 21	Coals	
... 6	Oberon	Prus baq	300	Schmidt	Hakodadi	Sept. 41	Sea Weed	Textor and Co
... 7	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Oct. 6	General	Russell and Co
... 7	Roma	Br str	784	Morrison	Hankow	... 3	do	Glover and Co
... 7	Duplaix	Fr str	871	Noel	Hongkong	... 3	Mails, etc.	Messageries Imperiales

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
Sept. 28	Fe-loong	Br str	260	Pritchard	Nagasaki	Opium, etc.	T. Kroes and Co
... 28	Alert	Ham baq	252	Petersen	Tientsin	Grain	Master
... 28	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 28	Hing Hoi	Siam baq	352	Hansen	Newchwang	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
... 28	Malacca	Br str	1237	Tomlin	Yokohama	Tea, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 28	Cadiz	Br str	481	Edmond	Hongkong	do	P. & O. Co
... 29	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Hooper	H'kong & Canton	General	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 29	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 29	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 30	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 30	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 30	Diana	Old baq	255	Toegel	Newchwang	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 30	Eva	Br baq	342	Kidd	Swatow	General	Frazar and Co
... 30	Kate Cleather	Br baq	372	Johnston	Tientsin	Sundries	Master
... 30	Cockshafer	H. M. G. B.	.....	Kerr	Cruise		
Oct. 1	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 1	The Colleen Bawn	Br baq	386	Allen	Newchwang	do	Frazar and Co
... 1	Hap Seng	Siam baq	340	Stella	Bangkok	Sundries & Re-exports	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 1	Guiding Star	Br baq	415	Bishop	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Frazar and Co
... 1	Gipsey	Br baq	250	Fullerton	Keelung	Ballast	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 1	Aurora	Br bg	227	Lessing	Chefoo	General	Master
... 1	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Chefoo & Tientsin	Opium, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 1	Yung Hai An	Am str	447	Morrison	H'kong & Canton	Sundries & Re-exports	Russell and Co
... 1	Pluto	Chi str	170	Pike	Cruise		Chinese Government
... 2	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 2	Constance	Dut baq	352	Schroot	Newchwang	do	Siemssen and Co
... 2	Sea Flower	Br sh	1072	Talbot R.N.R.	Hongkong	Ballast	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 2	Fire Queen	Am str	1133	Gray	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 2	Laurel	Br sh	638	Norris	Fuchau	do	Gilman and Co
... 2	Fung-Shuey	Am str	741	Watson	H'kong & Canton	General	Augustine Heard and Co
... 3	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow & Ports		Glover and Co
... 3	St. Helena	Dut sch	176	Pille	Amoy	Sundries & Re-exports	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 3	Rosella	Br baq	283	Emery	Newchwang	Re-exports	Frazar and Co
... 3	Merse	Br sh	628	Gribble	Fuchau	Ballast	Gilman and Co
... 3	Kiu Shu	Br str	684	Hoole	Hongkong	General	Glover and Co
... 4	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 4	Albuera	Br sh	774	Levack	London	Tea, etc.	Gilman and Co
... 4	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 4	Oscar	Dan baq	300	Kjolseth	Taiwan	Sundries & Re-exports	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
... 4	Norfolk	Br sch	264	Gowen	Tientsin	Sundries	Glover and Co
... 4	Chloris	Prus baq	335	Lund	Hongkong	Ballast	Frazar and Co
... 4	Guantanamo	Fr baq	319	Rysons	Newchwang	Sundries	A. Nachtrieb and Co
... 4	Fenella	Br str	179	Schmidt	Fuchau	Sundries & Re-exports	Trautmann and Co
... 5	Osaka	Br str	417	Burdiss	Nagasaki	do	T. Kroes and Co
... 5	Allendale	Br baq	449	Gray	London	Tea, etc.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 6	Thales	Br str	775	Bramwell	Hongkong	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 6	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Tientsin v. Chefoo	do	Russell and Co
... 6	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 6	Lammermuir	Br sh	1053	Bell	Fuchau	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 6	Wlunfoo Pau	Chi str	209	George	Fuchau		Chinese Government
... 7	J. H. Jesson	Prus baq	282	Jessen	Tientsin	Grain	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 7	Nabob	Am baq	536	Cobb	Hakodadi	Ballast	Olyphant and Co
... 7	Sarah	Br bg	184	Burns	Hakodadi	General	A. Nachtrieb and Co
... 7	Koophandel	Dut baq	423	Muller	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	T. Kroes and Co
... 7	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 7	Rattler	H. M. S.	.....	Swann			
... 8	Suwo Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	Tea, etc.	Augustine Heard and Co

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Pills & Ointment.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the Climate of India as this fine and invigorating Medicine. It is particularly adapted to the Constitution of European Ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to Females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the Indian Climate will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of Talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

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20se-68 749 Shanghai, Sept. 20th, 1867.

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FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution a the best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion,

And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their

Acidulated Lemon Syrup

It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.

In hot seasons and hot climates the *regular* use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.

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21de-67 1771 December 22nd, 1866.

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18se-68 826 September 28th, 1867.

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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 19ja 1868 2044.

FRAUD.

No. 2.

ON the 27th June, 1866, MONTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

Two Years Rigorous Imprisonment;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

Selling Spurious Articles

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S,

SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from

Every respectable Dealer in China.

17my 3066 May 23rd, 1867.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

No. 2.

JUDSON'S

VICTORIA VIOLET,

AND

VICTORIA ROSE.

MAGENTA.

Trade Mark:

"A PEACOCK."

Packed in

1 lb. Tins at 16s. per lb.
2 oz. Bottles 1s. 6d. per oz.
2 oz. „ 1s. 6d. „

THESE Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously with any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c., &c.

The brilliancy of these dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to *spot.*

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,

LONDON.

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21de-67 1773 Shanghai, 29th Dec., 1866.

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21de 67 1774 Shanghai, 22nd Dec. 1866.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
U W	China	Moller	Prus str	648	Oct 3	Hongkong	Siemssen and Co	H'kong & Canton	9th instant
4 s	Confucius	Marcills	Chi str	265	Sept 22	Hankow	Chinese Government		
H W	Costa Rica	Furbur	Am str	1917	Oct 5	Y'hama v. N'saki	Russell and Co	Y'hama v. N'saki	17th instant
7 p	Feeyuen	Pitman	Am str	229	Aug 19	Fuchau	Lane, Crawford and Co		
S S N D	Fusi-Yama	Hardie	Br str	1200	Sept 18	Hankow	Russell and Co		
4 p	Ganges	Bernard	Br str	742	Sept 25	Hongkong	P. & O. Co		
4 s	Grete	Godow	Prus str	30	Jan 13		Wm. Pustau and Co		Laid up
D G	Hirado	McQueen	Br str	1630	Oct 5	Hankow & Ports	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	9th instant
D G	Lamont	Spencer	Br str	774	Oct 5	T'tsin v. Chefoo	Russell and Co	Tientsin v. Chefoo	9th instant
O D	Lightning	Rodgers	Br str	316	Sept 2	Put back	Gibb, Livingston and Co		Repairing
S S N W	Moyune	G. Johnston	Am str	700	Oct 6	Hankow	Russell and Co		
Wusung	Nora Criena		Chi str	180	Oct 5	Ningpo	Chinese Government		
U W	Phase	Hinstin	Fr str	711	Sept 17	Yokohama	Messageries Imperiales	Yokohama	Cld. 7th inst
S S N D	Plymouth Rock	Simmons	Am str	2397	Sept 29	Put back	Russell and Co		
7 p	Prince Kung	Brown	Br str	125	Oct 6	Fuchau v. Ningpo	Trautmann and Co	Fuchau	9th instant
O D	Shanse	Friend	Am str	561	Sept 1	Tientsin	Russell and Co		
H W	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	Oct 13	Hankow	H Fogg and Co		Laid up
D J	Ta-Yung		Br str	124	Apr 4	Woosung	Russell and Co		
G L J	Vulcan		Br str	135	Aug 10	Fuchau	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Tonkadoo	Waratah	Robsin	Br str	256	June 8	Fuchau			
1 c	Williamette	McLeod	Chi str	176	Oct 5	Nanking	Chinese Government		
T J	Ying-tze-fei	Drage	Br str	315	Oct 5	T'tsin v. Chefoo	Trautmann and Co	Chefoo & Tientsin	To-day
	22 STEAMERS								

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
8 p	Alliance	Jandron	Br baq	338	Sept 14	Newcastle N.S.W.	Frazar and Co	Newchwang	To-day
1 p	Amicus	Olsen	Br baq	511	Aug 28	Newchwang	Gibb, Livingston and Co	New York	Immediately
1 s	Anna Maria	Ritchard	Br bg	271	Sept 30	Keelung	J. S. Baron		
1 p	Belle	Hill	Br sch	198	Sept 30	Nagasaki	Master	Tientsin	Early
1 s	Belvidere	Morris	Br bg	233	Sept 29	Newchwang	Borneo Company Limited		
3 p	Burnside	Pendergrace	Am baq	464	Sept 21	Fuchau	Frazar and Co	New York	24th instant
1 p	Caducens	Irwin	Br sb	1006	Sept 10	Fuchau	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Manila	Cld. 7th inst
1 p	Caller-Ou	Jonss	Br sb	674	Sept 21	Fuchau	Master		
1 s	Conchita	Acukines	Spa baq	408	Sept 6	Amoy	Phillips, Moore and Co	Amoy & Manila	Early
H W	Corn Linn	Chant	Br baq	482	Sept 30	London	W. R. Adamson and Co		
8 p	Cornelia Mathil	de] Wulp	Dut baq	498	Sept 21	Fuchau	Siemssen and Co		
3 s	Dartmouth	Elsden	Br sb	933	Sept 11	Sydney	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
2 p	Douglas Castle	Mcltitchie	Br sb	677	Aug 28	London	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Immediately
9 p	Drache	Peterson	Ham baq	416	Oct 6	Fuchau	Siemssen and Co		
1 p	Elmstone	Tomlinson	Br sb	698	Sept 8	Fuchau	Borneo Company Limited	London	Immediately
1 c	Ellon Castle	Limmex	Br baq	348	Oct 3	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
1 c	Emperor	Dudley	Br baq	370	Oct 4	Swatow	Frazar and Co		
8 s	Ensign	Duncan	Br baq	431	Oct 2	Cardiff	A. R. Tilby and Co		
1 p	Enterprise	Cross	Siam baq	488	Aug 29	Bangkok	Siemssen and Co		
2 p	Ethiopian	Faulkun	Br sb	836	Sept 10	Sydney	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
7 s	Fair Leader	Porsel	Br baq	473	Sept 23	Yokohama	Jardine, Matheson and Co	New York	Early
1 p	Graham	Stavorinus	Dut baq	539	Aug 28	Amoy	T. Kroes and Co		
1 s	Homer	Rodgers	Br baq	538	Sept 21	Fuchau	Frazar and Co		
8 p	Hotspur	Corrigall	Br baq	522	Sept 22	Fuchau	A. R. Tilby and Co		
9 s	Island Queen	Dickson	Br baq	439	Sept 30	Cardiff	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
3 c	John Banks	Cobb	Br sb	680	Sept 16	Fuchau	Frazar and Co	Fuchau	11th instant
U W	John Lidgett	Polson	Br sb	770	Sept 24	London	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
9 s	John C. Munro	Banistar	Br sb	775	Sept 30	Cardiff	Borneo Company Limited		
2 s	Kew Kee	Beaglehole	Br sch	344	Aug 11	Fuchau	Trautmann and Co		
1 s	Kim-thay-hien	Lindonk	Dut baq	362	Sept 13	Amoy	T. Kroes and Co		
	Lorelei	Inkermann	Prus baq	303	Sept 30	Hakodadi	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Ningpo	Early
2 s	Madura	Mathews	Br baq	314	Oct 2	Newchwang	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
7 p	Maria	Lorenzen	Prus baq	304	Sept 4	Chefoo	Bourjau, Hübeuer and Co		
7 s	Marie Therese	Bonnefon	Fr baq	500	Sept 14	Sydney	J. S. Baron	Fuchau	Early
Wusung	Maury		Ham baq		Oct 3	Newchwang	Order		
8 s	Midnight	Brock	Am sb	838	Sept 3	Hongkong	Olyphant and Co		
7 s	Oberon	Schmidt	Prus baq	300	Oct 6	Hakodadi	Textor and Co		
U W	Ocean Chief	Morris	Br sb	747	Sept 7	Sunderland	Borneo Company Limited		
7 s	Onsuri	Paton	Br baq	253	Sept 8	Shields	Jardine, Matheson and Co	New York	Cld. 7th inst
2 p	Resolute	Holt	Br sb	634	Aug 23	Fuchau	Gilman and Co	New York	Early
7 s	Salamander	Detlefson	Prus baq	425	Sept 25	Fuchau	Frazar and Co		
9 s	Siam	Edmonds	Bre baq	354	Sept 13	Newchwang	H. B. M. Consul		
7 p	Silome	Davidson	Br baq	430	Sept 21	Fuchau	Little and Co	New York	21st instant
6 s	Simoda	Crowell	Am sb	650	Sept 19	Puget Sound	Olyphant and Co		
8 p	Spartan	Bedford	Br bg	213	Sept 16	Newcastle N.S.W.	Frazar and Co	Tientsin	Early
7 s	Spit Fire	Mills	Br sb	440	Sept 21	Swatow	Frazar and Co		
1 s	Spray	Hudson	Br sch	255	Sept 23	Nagasaki			
8 p	Stella	Day	Br baq	265	July 13	Nagasaki	J. Marshall and Co		For Sale
1 s	St. Mary	Muller	Siam baq	411	Aug 23	Bangkok	Siemssen and Co		
8 s	Strathmore		Br baq	450	Oct 1	Freemantle	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
2 s	Ta Lee	Smith	Br sch	450	Aug 27	Newchwang	Trautmann and Co		
8 s	Tamerlane	Hughes	Br sb	764	Oct 2	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
1 s	Taywat	Luis	Siam baq	654	Aug 2	Hongkong	A. R. Tilby and Co		
1 c	Trebolgan	Lewis	Br sb	1171	Sept 13	Fuchau	Frazar and Co		
1 c	Ville de Grenade	Carrigue	Fr baq	269	Sept 8	Tientsin	A. Nachtrieb and Co		
1 s	Water Lily	Towers	Br bg	218	Mar 25	Manila	Primrose and Co		Ft or Ch
3 c	Weymouth	Norris	Br sb	829	Aug 21	London	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Immediately
7 s	Wild Gazelle	Lewis	Am baq	415	July 27	Hongkong	Augustine Heard and Co		
	Yeavering Belle		Br baq	350	Oct 6	Shields			
1 s	Zodiac	Dimelow	Br baq	375	Sept 8	Fuchau	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
	60 VESSELS								

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel	J. McKenzie	British ship	596	P. F. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
4 s	Emily Jane	E. J. Des Landes	British ship	490	E. D. Sassoon and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewes	British barque	297	Captain Lewes, on board
3 s	Wellington	Bennett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
O U L	Euxine	Sangster	British barque	398	J. Marshall and Co
3 s	Frederick VII	Watson	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
O U L	Keen-ta	Holmes	American barque	341	Powder Magazine Chinese Government
O D	Kingsan	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
O U L	Ngapuhi	Gardner	British barque	545	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod	Howard	British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs

[*Edited by* R. S. GUNDRY, *Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald Office," Shanghai.*]

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